The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

ADVICES FOUR DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

Burning of an American Steamship.

An American Packet-ship Foundered at Sea.

A NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH PROJECTED.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

Interesting from India, China and Australia.

Cotton Steady — Breadstuffs Firm — Consols 93 1-8.

The United States mail steamship *Vanderbilt*, P. E. Lecyaze, Esq., Commander, from Southampton on the 4th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The *Vanderbilt* went into the Southampton docks on Monday, Nov. 1, to be overhauled, in consequence of her having touched the ground in the Weser, as she was leaving Bremen, which caused her to leak. Her departure was, therefore, delayed twenty-four hours beyond the stated period.

She reports an unusually severe and wintry passage.

On the morning of the 5th inst., off Scilly, the *Vanderbilt* saw a large propeller, bound up Channel.

On the evening of the 11th, twenty miles east of Cape Race, she passed a large steamer, supposed to be the *Fulton*.

At midnight of the 12th she passed the steamship *Persia*, thirty miles southeast of Sable Island.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Liverpool Oct. 31. On the night of the 20th September she spoke the *Europa*; on the 26th signaled a large screw-steamer; and on the 30th she passed the ships *Mary Crocker* and *Princess Royal*, and steamship *Asia* bound to New-York.

The *Prince Albert* arrived at Galway on Saturday, Sept. 30; sighted the Irish coast at 6:30 P. M. on the 29th.

The mail steamer *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec Oct. 23, passed Donaghadee on the afternoon of the 31 inst. She was expected in the Mersey on the following morning.

If we may trust a dispatch in the London *Times*, Nov. 4, the steamship *Hudson*, of the North German Lloyds Association, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 2d inst., at her anchorage in Bremerhaven. No particulars of the casualty reach us, but as she was announced for departure on the 6th inst., it is supposed that a large part of her cargo was destroyed. The *Hudson* was a superb first-class, iron screw steamer, nearly new, having made but one round trip between Bremen and New-York. She is said to have had £70,000 secured on her at London Lloyds.

The New-York packet ship *A. Z.*, Captain Greenland, for Glasgow, from New-York, foundered at sea, but passengers and crew were all saved.

The following letter, from Captain Greenland, is published in the Liverpool papers:

"We sailed from New-York for Glasgow on the 26th September, with a crew of 17, and 60 passengers. The weather was boisterous until Saturday, the 2d October, when a gale came on from the westward and continued till Tuesday, the 5th, when in lat. 42° N., long. 50° W. The gale was terrible, the ship on her beam ends, with ten feet of water in the hold, and fast sinking, when we fell in with the British ship *Admiral*, Captain Charles Mathews, from St. Johns, for Liverpool, who kindly took us all on board and brought us here in safety this morning. I am short of words to express my feelings and gratitude to Captain Mathews for his kindness, benevolence and humanity to myself, passengers and crew. He divided everything he had with us, and put himself, officers and crew to the greatest inconvenience for our comfort. I sincerely regret that my circumstances do not permit of my making any other compensation than this public acknowledgement to the generous, noble, kind-hearted man and true British sailor.

THOMAS GREENLAND,
For self and those under my command.

Liverpool, Nov. 1, 1858."

The Galway *Vindicator* says: "We are enabled to announce to-day that a company is in course of formation, to be called the British and Canadian Submarine Telegraph Company, (Limited,) the object of which will be to connect the most important British North American colonies with Great Britain by electric telegraph, commencing with that portion of the line between Galway and Quebec, and extending it onwards to the Pacific as soon after as may be deemed expedient. The company propose that the first section shall commence here, cross the Atlantic to the Straits of Belle Isle, and follow the course of the river St. Lawrence to Quebec. The wire to be used will be of a totally different nature and construction from any hitherto employed, and the whole arrangements will be such as to secure its being successfully laid."

The people of Limerick are not entirely hopeless of something being done by Government for the Shannon as well as for Galway. They have received from the Admiralty a letter assuring them that the Commission sent to examine the latter harbor is to report upon the comparative advantages of the several West of Ireland ports.

During the past week a number of telegraphic engineers have been engaged in the work of submerging a telegraphic cable from the Norfolk coast to Emden, Hanover. Intelligence of its complete submersion has not yet been received.

The Brighton *Guardian* learns from a reliable source that it is the intention of the Independent Liberal Party in the House of Commons to introduce a reform bill early in the approaching session, and that the task will devolve upon Mr. Bright.

A dreadful catastrophe has taken place at Bradford. A large quantity of arsenic appears to have been mixed with lozenges and sold at a retailer's shop. All who partook of them were attacked with terrible pains, and several died before the cause was discovered. More than one hundred and eighty-three persons are still suffering from the effects of the poison, and no fewer than sixteen had already died at the latest advices. It appears to have been the mistake of a chemist's assistant. The name of the unhappy person is Wm. Goddard, who was brought before the Borough Magistrates on the 2d inst., and a formal inquest had. The testimony of Wm. Burniston, an officer of the Detective Force, sets forth the source of the calamity:

"Wm. Burniston, detective officer of the Police force, said that he heard on Sunday of several children having died, and he went to the house of Mark Burban, Jewett-street, Brick-lane, where he found two children dead, and learned that Burban himself had taken some of the lozenges; and having learned from whom he had bought them, he went up the house of Wm. Hardaker, North Wing, and inquired respecting them of that person, whom he found in a state of suffering. Hardaker at once stated that he had purchased them from Joseph Neal, of Stone-street, and that he had got four parcels of 10 pounds each, in all 40 pounds. He then found that Police Constable [illegible] had got possession of them, and he went with him to Mr. Neal's, who told him that the lozenges were made partly from a mineral called 'daft,' and that he had purchased it from Mr. George Hodgson, druggist, at Shipley. He (Burniston) then went with him to Shipley, but when they went to Mr. Hodgson's house, he was from home, and they saw, instead, young man Goddard, and asked him if he had not taken some stuff about a week ago, on the previous Monday? And in reply he asked me if it was 'arsenic album,' or 'daft?' He then said he had sold two pounds of it. He took them to the cask from which he had taken the quantity named, and showed them the material, which Mr. Neal immediately said was not 'daft.' As they were further examining the article, Mr. Hodgson came in, and at once told them that the cask contained arsenic, and held 1 cwt. After some further conversation the officer left, bringing Goddard with him, accompanied by Neal. Goddard had only been about three weeks with Mr. Hodgson, and knew little about the business. The statement had got abroad that the cask was labeled 'Poison,' but Burniston says that they examined it minutely, and could not find any such label upon it."

The following Circular, which has been issued by the Ecuadorian Commission in London, corroborates the statements already made in the New-York Times:

"Ecuadorian Foreign Debt.—A company is in course of formation, under the title of 'The Ecuador Land Company,' for the purpose of making available a portion of the land (on the west coast) granted by the Ecuadorian Government to the holders of land warrants. By the successful establishment of that Company, the dividends on the consolidated bonds will considerably improve, and the attainment of the maximum rate of interest to which they are entitled, will be thereby accelerated. Arrangements will be made with that Company to insure a preferential allotment of shares to holders of Ecuadorian Bonds; and on your leaving your name and address at this office, a prospectus will be forwarded to you in due time.

Ecuadorian Commission of Agency, 11, Austinfriars, November 1, 1858."

In regard to the state of the Anglo-Mexican bonds, the London *Times*, in its city article, has the following information:

"It appears that, although Vera Cruz is in the hands of the opponents of the Government, the claims of the bondholders upon the customs are recognized, and that about £7,000 has thus been collected. A visit of Her Majesty's ship *Basilisk* to the port has probably had some influence in producing this good result. As the Government at Mexico have undertaken to allow the foreign creditors to appoint interventors to receive at each Custom-house their share of the duties, there will be reason to hope that, should the Government succeed in establishing themselves, the future collections will be better than at former periods. On the other hand, if the Constitutionalists gain the day, there can be no doubt the British Minister will insist that this measure of their predecessors shall be confirmed, and, meanwhile, it is satisfactory to find that they profess to comply with our requirements. In the other event of an American annexation, there is, according to the admission of the New-York Times, 'no conceivable mode by which that result can take place which does not include a Federal guarantee of the debt.' Whatever turn, therefore, affairs may take, there is room to hope the prospects of the bondholders are not discouraging."

A special meeting of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company took place on Tuesday, the 2d, when it was resolved to wind up voluntarily. This step is preliminary to the sale of the *Great Eastern* to the new Great Ship Company, under the plan already described.

In American Securities there was a reduction of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Central. Atlantic Telegraph left off at 330@360.

Mr. Bright's speech at Birmingham about reform is commented on by most of the Paris papers.

The *Presse d'Orient*, among other particulars which it gives relative to the ratification of the Convention of the 19th August, on the subject of the Danubian Principalities, states that that Convention will, if possible, receive its complete and definitive execution early in January.

Speculation is becoming more active in Paris, and merchants are now more liberal in their credit. The commercial bills presented for discount at the Bank of France on Thursday, 28th September, amounted to 25,000,000f., being the largest sum offered in one day to the Bank for many months. The gold in its cellars is said to have declined to about 530,000,000 francs. The shopkeepers of Paris likewise are better satisfied with their sales last week.

The bullion in the Bank of France is reported to have experienced a further decline of nearly £1,000,000 since the 15th of October, the date of the last return.

The *Moniteur*, of the Island Réunion, brings the detailed report of the seizure of the French ship *Alfred*, by the Portuguese authorities at Mozambique. The ship had before been visited by an English cruiser, but as the explanations of the Captain proved satisfactory, no search had been made. The vessel having been restored to liberty by the Governor of Mozambique, before even a French reclamation was made, the incident is not likely to give rise to another altercation. The Governor of Mozambique throws the blame on his subordinate, at Ibo, who committed the mistake.

Another vessel, belonging to La Réunion, has been pillaged on the coast of Africa. The Captain and a great part of the crew were massacred. The name of the latter vessel was the *Anna*. The emigrants rose upon the officers and crew, and but two of their number escaped.

The *Charles-Georges* was handed over to the French Agent on the 23d ult., and a French war steamer was getting up steam to tow her out; the other French vessels were to leave on the following day. The popular feeling at Lisbon was very strong, because of the non-interference of England.

The Government had decided that the state of siege shall be raised at Malaga. The coalition of the parties in opposition to the Ministry has had the majority in the elections at Madrid. The Government had everywhere triumphed in the provinces. General tranquility reigns in all parts of the country.

The *Correspondancia Autografa* states that the Government has resolved to send 1,000 additional men, under three generals, twenty large siege pieces, and four batteries of Artillery to Cuba.

A telegram from Cadiz states that the *Petronilla* frigate, the war steamer *Isabel*, and the *Mari Galante* transport, had set sail for Cuba, with 640 rank and file, 16 officers, and a battalion of marines.

The *Peninsular Correspondence* has the following:

"Authentic information has been received from Mexico with reference to the steps already taken by the Commander of the Spanish naval forces in Tampico Roads. The Mexican Military Governor had insisted upon the Spanish men-of-war weighing anchor and standing out to sea. The Commander of the Spanish flotilla replied that he was there for the protection of Her Catholic Majesty's subjects, and that any attempt to force him thence would be energetically repelled. We have already mentioned the efforts made by the Spanish Government to obtain proper reparation from the Mexican Republic for the outrages committed on Spanish subjects. We are willing to believe that the consequent appeals made by the Opposition Press with reference to this subject have their source in the purest patriotism, and that there is no tendency in this country to make 'political capital' out of a question of national honor, in which, if the worst come to the worst, the ties of a common origin and language must be overlooked, and the calamities of unhappy Mexico augmented by all the horrors of a foreign war. Well-disciplined troops are already on their way to Havana, and if, after exhausting the means which humanity suggests, it is found impossible to effect an adjustment, Spain is ready to act with energy, and with the military and naval forces which are at the disposal of the veteran Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, there is no doubt of success. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Saturnino Calderon Collantes, has already made a frank explanation of the views and intentions of the Cabinet, and the feelings of the Queen, with reference to the Mexican question to the principal members of the Corps Diplomatique. This declaration has been received with every mark of satisfaction by the representatives of the great Powers, who watch with interest every phase of this important question."

It was rumored at Berlin that the Prussian Ministry was on the eve of dissolution. According to a telegram in the Brussels *Independence*, the Prince of Hohenzollern, Jigmaringen, of the Liberal party, is entrusted with the organization of a new one.

According to a dispatch in the *Times* of the 4th inst., the following members of a new Prussian Ministry have been appointed: Prince Hohenzollern, President of the Council; M. Schleinitz, Foreign Affairs; M. Bethman-Hollweg, Public Instruction; General Bonin, War. The rest of the present Ministers are to be dismissed as soon as the arrangements for supplying their places are completed.

Recently several Prussian and other German papers have been confiscated by the police.

Madame Ida Pfeiffer, the well-known traveler, is dead.

The Belgian *Monieeur* annouces that M. Barrot has presented letters putting an end to his mission as Extraordinary Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of the French at the Belgian Court.

The head-quarters of the Austrian army in Italy are to be transferred to Verona. The army is to be reinforced by two more divisions.

The Marquis Migliorati, *Chargé d'Affaires* of Piedmont at Rome, has joined with the Duke de Grammont in making representations to Cardinal Antonelli against the abduction of young Mortara.

The office of Minister of Marine has been conferred on Ali Pacha.

A third sitting had taken place of the Conference charged with the duty of defining the frontiers of Montenegro.

The *Caradoc*, on board of which Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had embarked, ran ashore near Smyrna. The passengers and crew were saved.

Ali Ghalib, son of Redschid Pasha, and son-in-law of the Sultan, has been drowned in the Bosphorus. He was on board a small vessel, which was dashed to pieces by collision with a steamer.

According to the correspondent of the London *Times*, "The diplomatic ire kindled by the sudden growth of the small American corvette at the Dardanelles into a huge frigate in the Golden Horn, has found vent in a protest of the Ambassadors, which, however, does not prevent the *Wabash* from being still an object of curiosity and conjecture. The other day some of her officers being over at Scutari, where the Sultan was reviewing some troops, His Majesty made inquiries about them, and asked the American Consul to present them to him, and yesterday he went on board himself to inspect the vessel. Since her arrival we have quite a Cherbourg on a small scale; scarcely a moment passes without the flash and thunder of cannon; every one salutes every one else. Among the conjectures and *on dits* about the interesting stranger, is one to the effect that the *Wabash* will make a trip to the Black Sea. If this should prove true, it will be rather more embarrassing for diplomacy than a single passage of the Dardanelles."

Kabuli Effendi, who was sent last Spring with Ethem Pasha as Commissioner to Servia, will return there again, to try and arrange matters between the Prince and the national party. A telegram had arrived at the French Embassy, at Constantinople, announcing a new outbreak, in which twenty Mussulmans lost their lives, as well as a conflict between the Orthodox and Roman Catholic peasantry.

From Bagdad the news is likewise unsatisfactory—nay, threatening. There is news of a defeat of Omar Pasha; the details still wanting. Only so much is known, that he made an expedition in the direction of Hillah, to enforce the conscription, was surrounded by Arabs, and had to retreat, forced by hunger.

M. Sabatier and Captain Pullen, left Suez for Djidda on the 8th inst., by the *Cyclops*. It is understood that for the present the two Commissioners will occupy themselves exclusively with the adjustment of the claims brought forward by the European merchants for losses and damage sustained through the late outbreak. The total amount of the indemnity demanded is said to exceed £500,000. Ismail Pasha and his prisoners have gone on to Constantinople. What may be the intentions of the Porte it is difficult to conjecture, but for the present Djidda continues without a Turkish Commissioner.

The Teheran *Gazette*, which, by-the-bye, his Majesty the Shah edits himself, brings an explanation of the dismissal of the Prime Minister. This dismissal was as we expected. The article is very short and merely says that the imputations against Mr. Murray and another person (the wife of Mirza Faglish Khan) have proved unfounded. This retraction will pass from the Teheran *Gazette* into the official history of the State. The Shah claims 9,000,000f. from the dismissed Premier.

From a dispatch received at the East India House we learn from India that the advanced force under Captain Mayne, consisting of 420 sabres of the Malwa Field Force, reached Seronge on the 30th of September, but found that the enemy under Tantia Topee had broken up his camp, and retreated towards Esanghur. This place the rebels attacked and captured on the 2d of October.

Tantia Topee having for a few days after his former defeat, occupied Seronge, fled on the approach of the detachments under General Mitchell and Brigadier Smith, and at the latest date was marching in the direction of Chandree.

Several gallant affairs have taken place in various parts of Oude, all ending in the total route and great destruction of the enemy, with trifling loss on our side. The campaign has not yet commenced, but Lord Clyde has left Allahabad for Cawnpore, *en route* for Lucknow; meanwhile the rebels are stated to be still in great numbers, and ravaging the country, and sorely oppressing the inhabitants wherever our troops are not posted.

The China correspondent to the London *Post* says, on 26th August Peh Qui received the seals of office as Governor of the Province of Kwangtung, *vice* Yeh, removed to Calcutta. The junks conveying the seals left Fatu Creek early on the morning of that day, an order having been issued to French and English vessels stationed in that quarter to allow them to pass. The presentation took place at Peh-Qui's yamun, where for so long he has been under surveillance, and was a strange and interesting sight for Western eyes to behold.

The correspondent of the *Times* has private advices from Canton to Sept. 9, which say: "Profound peace reigns here; any one may travel over the city, and unarmed, in perfect safety. The city gates are open, and people are flocking in by thousands. In a short time it will be as full as usual."

The Legislature of Victoria, (Australia,) was to meet on the 7th of October. Trade was rather dull, but not unhealthy. The quotations of Exchange unaltered. New gold fields had been discovered at Port Curtis, north of Sydney. They are very rich. New South Wales Assembly has voted a grant of £50,000 per annum for ten years towards the establishment of a mail service *vid* Panama. Sydney exchange, 30 days' sight, purchased at par; sold at 2 per cent. premium. The Adelaide Parliament was opened on the 27th August.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

Lord Elgin's Voyage Thither—His Negotiations—Incidents, Scenes and Reflections.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SHANGHAE, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

Lord Elgin has returned to Shanghae after an absence of exactly one month. This short interval, however, has sufficed to enable him to conclude a treaty with Japan, which, if it does not equal in commercial importance the one recently signed at Tientsin, is invested with even a higher character of historical interest and political significance.

After the complicated and harassing work in which the Allies have been engaged in China for the last year, it is matter of congratulation to them that a political revolution as startling to the Japanese themselves as it was unexpected by the world at large should have been wrought by the application of moral force alone in this singular and hitherto jealously exclusive empire. Various causes have concurred to produce this result. The contact into which they were constantly brought with both English and Russians during the late war, the expedition of Commodore Perry, and the establishment at Simoda of an American Consul, together with the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Harris, the gentleman who filled this post, doubtless operated largely in preparing the Japanese mind for the change which their own sound common sense and quickness of observation showed them was inevitable. It was not, however, until the intelligence reached Jeddo of the treaty of Tien-tsin, accompanied by an exaggerated report of the naval force with which the Allies intended visiting Japan, and the uncompromising attitude they would assume when they arrived there, that the Plenipotentiaries appointed to treat with Mr. Harris, put their signature to the treaty, which had already been for some months before them. The arrival almost immediately afterwards of both the Russians and ourselves confirmed to some extent the rumors they had heard, and Plenipotentiaries were without delay appointed to treat upon the same base as that which had already been adopted in the American treaty. It is not to be supposed, however, that the Japanese Government succumbed feebly to the pressure from without, as though resigning itself in despair to an inevitable destiny. So far from such being the case, Lord Elgin, upon his arrival at Jeddo, found the late liberal government, with whom the Americans had treated, had been turned out of office only two or three days previously. The conservative or aristocratic party had replaced the enlightened Prime Minister with whom we expected to treat by men of anti-progressive tendencies, and it was evident that, so far from yielding to further pressure, there was a strong disposition manifested on the part of the hereditary nobility to break rather than bend further. This was the public opinion which the six Plenipotentiaries appointed to treat with Lord Elgin, though of sufficiently enlightened views themselves, were compelled constantly to consider in their discussion of those points in which any advance was desired upon the treaties already signed. So determined, indeed, was the resistance made to any further innovation, and so keen their investigation of our demands, that the work of negotiation, though it proceeded rapidly, was not unattended with difficulty, and afforded no prospect of a more liberal tendency than that already manifested.

Having thus briefly adverted to the peculiar conditions under which the treaty of Jeddo was negotiated, I shall proceed to a general narrative of the principal events which marked this most interesting episode in the diplomacy of Great Britain in the far East.

On the 3d of August, Her Majesty's ships *Furious*, *Retribution*, *Lee*, (gunboat,) and steam-yacht *Emperor*, destined as a present for His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, entered the port of Nagasaki, and steaming past the point at which a line of junks have heretofore been moored to bar the ingress of foreign ships, cast anchor immediately off the city and Dutch factory of Decima. On the following day the *Calcutta*, having on board the Admiral, accompanied by the *Inflexible*, joined the squadron. Nothing can exceed in picturesque beauty the bay of Nagasaki and the situation of the city at the extremity; swelling hills covered with the most luxuriant verdure rise from the water's edge. The steep thatched roofs of snug cottages peep from out the dense foliage amid which they are nestled; white temples perched upon overhanging points contrast brilliantly with their dark green setting. In some places precipitous walls of rock are mirrored in the azure blue of the water at their base; in others, drooping branches kiss its calm surface. Green batteries guard projecting points, and rock-cut steps ascend the steep hill-sides, clothed with heavy forest or terraced with rice fields. Boats of quaint construction, with sharp-pointed prows and broad sterns, above which flutter two black and white flags—the Imperial colors—glance across the harbor, propelled by stalwart naked figures, who skull to the tune of a measured chant. The fore part of the boat is covered by a roof, and contains a *posse* of two-sworded officials, who incontinently board each ship as it anchors, speak very fair Dutch, are extremely inquisitive, but very gentlemanlike and good-natured, and who, after official curiosity has been satisfied, proceed to make their reports, and return, in all probability, to circumnavigate the ship as a guard-boat during the rest of its stay in the harbor. A Dutch merchant-ship and a Japanese man-of-war screw-steamer were the only vessels in harbor when we arrived and a chore-l about half a mile from the shore. The city of Nagasaki covers a plain at the end of the harbor, but it has outgrown its area, and the houses cluster up the spurs of the hills that sink into it, and the streets are in places so steep as to render steps necessary. Formerly foreigners were not allowed to enter the town, and the Dutch were only permitted to leave their prison of Decima under a strong escort of officials, and when permission had been formally asked and obtained. Now the barriers had been so far broken down that we explored at pleasure the shops and streets of the town—not, as in China, an offensive and disgusting operation, but a charming and agreeable amusement. The streets are broad, clean and free from foul odors; the people civil and courteous, and if the shops in the town do not afford many interesting objects of speculation, the bazaars, which are stocked with lacquer, China, &c., for the express benefit of foreigners, are so tempting that few can leave them without experiencing a considerable drain upon their resources. Fortunately, this was a temptation to which we were not exposed for any great length of time. Immediately on the Admiral's arrival it became necessary to decide upon the steps which should be taken for the presentation of the yacht. The distance of Nagasaki from the capital of the empire, and the comparative insignificance of the principal authority, rendered it very undesirable that so important an act should be performed there. As Mr. Ward, who commanded the yacht had been instructed to deliver it over, if possible, a Jeddo, it was therefore determined that he should proceed at once to that place. Lord Elgin determined, by accompanying the yacht, to avail himself of the opportunity which would thus be presented, of gaining access to the capital, as by these means additional facilities would doubtless be afforded for carrying out the object he had in view.

No sooner was it decided that the presentation of the yacht should take place at Jeddo than the *Furious*, *Retribution*, *Lee* and *Emperor* started for Simoda. Heavy gales obliged all four ships to run in for shelter at the bay of Nagasaki, and it was not until the morning of the 10th that they sighted the lofty volcanic mountain of Fusiyama. Towering like Etna to a perfect cone, with an elevation of about 11,000 feet above the level of the sea, it was first visible at a distance of upwards of one hundred miles, its beautiful outline defined sharp and clear, with the first gray tints of morning. This celebrated mountain, so dear to the Japanese, has been created by him into a household god. Fusiyama is painted at the bottom of the delicate china cup from which he sips his tea; it is represented on the lacquer bowl from which he eats his rice. He fans himself with Fusiyama—he hands things to you on Fusiyama. It is on the back of his looking-glass, it is embroidered on the skirts of his garments, and is the background of every Japanese work of art or imagination. Simoda is a lovely but dangerous harbor. Its apparently sheltered nooks and secluded coves woo you into their embraces, and when the south wind blows fiercely you are dashed to atoms upon their ribs of iron. The earthquake which wrecked the Russian frigate *Diana* changed the surface of the bottom, and there is now no good holding ground, but it is a fairy land to look upon, and in calm weather the picture of repose and security. Here, too, there is a Goyoshi or Bazaar, and a better display of lacquer and China than at Nagasaki, but it is a town of no local importance, containing some 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants, and when under the new treaty the port is shut up will sink into its normal condition of a fishing village. At the head of the bay the American flag flaunts proudly; for two years it has waved in solitary magnificence over the exiles who during that period have represented American interests in this remote corner of the globe. Cut off from all communion from their fellowmen, and sacrificing in the interests of civilization and commerce the blessings of all social intercourse, their efforts had at last been crowned with success, and the Ambassador heard from Mr. Harris that he had only returned a few days from Jeddo where he had concluded his treaty, and where Count Putiatine, who had proceeded to Japan direct from the Gulf of Pecheli, was at that moment negotiating. The Dutch Resident at Nagasaki, Mr. Donker Curtius, had also been for some time engaged in negotiating at Jeddo, but had left before the intelligence had arrived there of the treaty of Tien-tsin, and had consequently failed altogether in signing any treaty at all. He was at that time on his return journey overland to Nagasaki. Had any doubts existed as to the propriety of proceeding without delay to negotiate at Jeddo, they were at once solved by this intelligence, for it became incumbent on the Ambassador to lose no time in securing for Great Britain those advantages and privileges which other nations either had acquired or were acquiring, and in placing her, without delay, in the position of the other European Powers at that time represented in Japan. As, unfortunately, all the efforts made at Nagasaki to procure a Dutch interpreter had proved unavailing, an insuperable difficulty seemed to present itself on learning that the only language in which the Japanese could communicate at Jeddo was Dutch. This obstacle was, however, removed by the friendly act of Mr. Harris, who, with great liberality and courtesy, placed his own interpreter, Mr. Heusken, at Lord Elgin's disposal. During the fortnight's stay of the squadron at Jeddo the services of this gentleman were in constant request, and his readiness to oblige rendered him universally popular, while in his official capacity his knowledge of the people and familiarity with their habits, acquired during a residence among them of two years, must have rendered him invaluable. Simoda is about 80 miles from the city of Jeddo, situate at the extreme point of the promontory which forms one side of the capacious bay, or rather gulf, at the head of which the capital is placed. Up this bay the squadron proceeded with a fair wind, on the morning of the 12th, and passing through the Straits of Uraga, the left shore of which is feathered with rich verdure and indented with little bays, reached a point opposite the Port of Kanagawa, beyond which no foreign ships had ever ventured, and where the Russian squadron could then be discerned at anchor. Captain Osborn, however, professing his readiness to explore the unknown waters at the head of the bay, and to approach as near the city as possible, Lord Elgin seemed determined not to lose an opportunity of establishing a precedent likely to be so important in our future intercourse with Japan, and, to the astonishment of both Russians and Japanese, the British ships deliberately passed the sacred limit without communicating with the shore, and a few minutes after were cautiously feeling their way round a long spit of land which runs far out into the bay and offers some danger to the navigator. An instinct for deep water must have guided the ships along the channel, which was afterwards found to be sufficiently narrow and tortuous, but at last all doubts as to the feasibility of the enterprise were removed by the appearance of several large, square-rigged Japanese vessels at anchor, the draught of water of which was a guarantee for our own. Behind these rose gradually out of the waters of the bay a line of insulated forts, which marked the defences of Jeddo, while an extensive suburb, running along the western shore, formed a continuous street as far as the eye could reach. The ships ultimately anchored in three fathoms of water, about a mile and a half from this suburb, and the same distance from the fine island forts above mentioned, which are situated on a sandbank, the intervening channels being always covered with water. About a mile beyond these forts, and parallel to them, lay the main body of the city; the wooded height, on which is situated the Castle of the Tycoon, forming a conspicuous object. The arrival of the British squadron in waters which the Japanese had seclusively represented as being too shallow to admit of the approach of large ships filled them with dismay and astonishment; boats followed each other, with officials of ascending degrees of rank, to beg them to return to Kanagawa; and finally urgent representations were made to the Ambassador on the subject. The pleas generally put forward were amusing and characteristic—first, it was said the anchorage was dangerous, but the presence of their own squadron was referred to as an evidence to the contrary; then that it would be impossible to procure and send off supplies, but it was protested that if necessary we could do without these. The merits and comforts of Kanagawa were expiated on in vain; the paramount duty was the delivery of the yacht at Jeddo, and to deliver the yacht there it was necessary to remain at the present anchorage. No sooner was this settled than the Japanese, in their usual way, became perfectly reconciled to the arrangement, sent off supplies with great willingness, and began to prepare a residence on shore for Lord Elgin and his staff. It appeared that Count Putiatine had been delayed for ten days negotiating on this subject at Kanagawa, and only succeeded in taking up his residence at Jeddo on the same day that we cast anchor before the town. He had made the journey overland from Kanagawa, a distance of 18 miles.

The landing of a British Ambassador in state at the capital of the Empire of Japan, was only in keeping with the act of unparalleled audacity which had already been committed in anchoring British ships within the sacred limits of its harbor. Japanese officials were sent off to superintend the operation, but they little expected to make the return voyage in one of Her Majesty's gun-boats, with 13 ships' boats in tow, amid the thunder of salutes, the inspiriting strains of a naval band, and the flutter of hundreds of flags with which the ships were dressed. Close under the green batteries, threading its way amid hosts of huge-masted, broad-sterned junks, the *Little Lee*, surrounded by her gay flotilla, steamed steadily, and not until the water had shoaled to seven feet, and the Japanese had ceased to remonstrate, or even to wonder, from sheer despair, did she drop anchor, and the procession of boats was formed, the four paddle-box boats, each with a 24-pound howitzer in her bows, inclosing between them the Ambassador's barge, the remainder of the ships' boats, with captains and officers all in full dress, leading the way. The band struck up "God Save the Queen" as Lord Elgin ascended the steps of the official landing-place, near the centre of the city, and was received and put into his chair by sundry two-sworded personages, the rest of the mission, together with some officers of the squadron, following on horseback. The crowd which for upwards of a mile lined the streets leading to the building fixed on as the residence of the Embassy was dense in the extreme; the procession was preceded by policemen in harlequin costume, jingling huge iron rods of office, hung with heavy clanging rings, to warn the crowd away. Ropes were stretched across the cross streets, down which masses of the people rushed, attracted by the novel sight; while every few hundred yards were gates partitioning off the different wards, which were severally closed immediately on the passing of the procession, thus hopelessly barring the further progress of the old crowd who strained anxiously through the bars and envied the persons composing the rapidly-forming nucleus. During Lord Elgin's stay of eight days on shore nearly all the officers of the squadron had an opportunity of paying him a visit. His residence was a portion of a temple situated upon the outskirts of what was known as the Princes' Quarter, in other words, it was the Knightsbridge of Jeddo. In front of it was a street which continued for ten miles, as closely packed with houses and as densely crowded with people as it is from Hyde park corner to Mile end. At the back of it stretched a wide and somewhat dreary aristocratic quarter, containing the residences of 300 hereditary Princes, each a petty Sovereign in his own right, many of them with half-a-dozen town-houses, and some of them able to accommodate in these same mansions 10,000 retainers. Passing through the spacious and silent (except where a party of English were traversing them) street, we arrive at the outer moat of the castle; crossing it we are still in the Princes' Quarter, but are astounded as we reach its further limit at the scene which now bursts upon us—a magnificent moat, 70 or 80 yards broad, faced with a smooth green escarpment as many feet in height, above which runs a massive wall composed of stones Cyclopian in their dimensions. This is crowned, in its turn, by a lofty palisade. Towering above all, the spreading arms of giant cedars proudly display themselves, and denote that within the Imperial precincts the picturesque is not forgotten. From the highest point of the fortifications in rear of the castle a panoramic view is obtained of the vast city with its two million and a half inhabitants, and an area equal to, if not greater than, that of London. The castle alone is computed to be capable of containing 40,000 souls.

But the party on shore did not confine itself to exploring the city alone; excursions of 10 miles into the country were made in two different directions, and but one opinion prevailed with respect to the extraordinary evidences of civilization which met the eye in every direction. Every cottage, temple and tea-house was surrounded by gardens laid out with exquisite taste, and the most elaborate neatness was skillfully blended with grandeur of design. The natural features of the country were admirably taken advantage of, and a long ride was certain to be rewarded by a romantic scene, where a tea-house was picturesquely perched over a waterfall, or a temple reared its carved gables amid groves of ancient cedars. The tea-house is a national characteristic of Japan. The traveler, wearied with the noonday heat, need never be at a loss to find rest and refreshment; stretched upon the softest and cleanest of matting, imbibing the most delicately-flavored tea, inhaling through a short pipe the fragrant tobacco of Japan, he resigns himself to the ministrations of a bevy of fair damsels, who glide rapidly and noiselessly about, the most zealous and skillful of attendants.

In their personal cleanliness the Japanese present a marked contrast to the Chinese; no deformed objects meet the eye in the crowded streets; cutaneous diseases seem almost unknown. In Nagasaki, towards evening a large portion of the male and female population might be seen innocently "tubbing" at the corners of the streets. In Jeddo they frequent large bathing establishments, the door of which is open to the passer by, and presents a curious spectacle, more especially if the inmates of both sexes ingenuously rush to it to gaze at him as he rides blushingly past. But it would not be possible to condense within the limits of a letter the experiences and observations of a residence in the capitol of an empire about which the information at home is so very scanty, and which presents, probably, a greater variety of interesting and curious matter to the stranger than any other part of the world. Suffice it to be recorded as our general impression that, in its climate, its fertility, and its picturesque beauty, Japan is not equaled by any country on the face of the globe; while as if to harmonize with its surpassing natural endowments, it is peopled by a race whose qualities are of the most amiable and winning description, and whose material prosperity has been so equalized as to insure happiness and contentment to all classes. We never saw two Japanese quarrel, and beggars have yet to be introduced with other luxuries of Western civilization. It is not to be wondered at that a people rendered independent by the resources of their country and the frugality and absence of luxury which so strikingly characterize them should not have experienced any great desire to establish an intercourse with other nations, which, in all probability, would carry in its train greater evils than could be compensated for by its incidental advantages. Their exclusiveness has arisen, not, as in China, from an assumption of superiority over the rest of the world, but from a conviction that the well-being and happiness of the community would not be increased by the introduction of foreign tastes and luxuries; and that very propensity to imitate and adopt the appliances of civilization, so foreign to the Chinaman, is so strongly developed in Japan that their rulers foresee that the changes now being effected will, in all probability, some day or other revolutionize the country,—an apprehension which need cause the Emperor but little alarm; no one can doubt who has visited the two countries that the Chinaman will still be navigating the canals of his country in the crazy old junks of his ancestors when the Japanese is skimming along his rivers in high-pressure steamers, or flying across the country behind a locomotive. We have yet to discover what the exports of Japan may be beyond camphor, wax, and copper; but, from a consideration of the natural tendencies and "go-ahead" disposition of the people, there can be little doubt that a market will at some future day exist in these islands for the produce and manufacture of the West of sufficient magnitude and importance to secure for them a high place in the list of Great Britain's customers.

Wm. Smith O'Brien again Agitating.

Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien has recently addressed a letter to the Dublin *Nation*, condemning the formation of secret societies, and warning young Ireland against joining them. We give a copy of Mr. O'Brien's curious letter:

Cahirmoyle, Newcastle West, Oct. 26.

My Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry I have no hesitation in authorizing you to say that I do not belong to any secret society; and, more, that though convicted of what was called high treason by the expounders of British law, but of what I still venture to think was patriotic duty, I never belonged to a secret society.

I hope you will lose no time in cautioning the Nationalists of Ireland against connection with such societies. Either through indiscretion or through treachery the secrets of such associations become known almost immediately to the Government, and furnish a pretext for invasions upon public liberty.

I do not think it at all probable that I shall ever invite my fellow-countrymen to connect themselves with me in any proceeding which requires concealment. I wish that our country should be self governed, and, though I may not live to witness the accomplishment of this desire, I am still disposed, notwithstanding the apparent indifference of public feeling on the subject, to believe that the progress of events—in other words, the will of Providence—will eventually bring to pass this happy consummation of the destinies of Ireland. From the avowal of this sentiment I have never shrunk for a single moment,—from the day when I joined the Repeal Association to the hour at which I now write.

I require no secret association to veil this aspiration.

I remain, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully,
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

A. M. Sullivan, Esq.

Meanwhile, according to the correspondence of the London *Times*, Mr. Smith O'Brien has, it may be said, again taken the field. The ex-leader of Young Ireland has been in Clonmel, where he has been received with all due honors by his many admirers in the capital of South Tipperary. On the 28th ult. he was "addressed" by the members of the Liberal Newsroom, and in return Mr. O'Brien favored them with a speech of the old dimensions, in which he gave a succinct history of his varied political life, from the starting-post down to that memorable year when he traversed the country pike in hand, resolved to make Ireland "great, glorious and free." Like Mr. John Mitchel, it was the conduct of the Saxon Government during the terrible famine of 1846-7 which suggested the expediency of a resort to arms:

"I could find (

TIME AND TIME-KEEPERS.

The American Manufacture of Watch Movements—A Curious Establishment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 14, 1858.

Our clipper-ships, marine engines, machine-reapers and various other of the more massive productions of inventive and mechanical genius, long since won enduring fame for American inventors and artisans;—and the sewing-machine,—already equally familiar and indispensable to every family—presents marvellous evidence of the triumph of American genius in the more delicate departments of labor-saving apparatus. A bold step even beyond these, perhaps, was that which adapted machinery to the construction of absolutely and uniformly perfect watch-movements, in their minutest and most delicate details. This, too, is exclusively an American idea, carried out to the highest state of development by the American Watch Company at Waltham, Mass.,—the home of Gov. BANKS. To the kindness of that distinguished gentleman I was indebted for an opportunity, a day or two since, of examining the curious and wonderful operations carried on in the company's manufactory. Seldom, indeed, have I been so intensely interested, and never more instructed, than during the hours employed in a careful examination of the successive processes by which metallic hands here convert sheets of homely brass and steel into exquisitely-finished watch-movements, with little more of human labor than is necessary to pass the numerous parts from one machine to another. Sure I am that your readers will be interested in following me through the establishment, nearly impossible though it may be adequately to describe the remarkable perfection of its operations.

The better to understand the magnitude of the interests affected by this enterprise, it should be remembered that the value of watches and watch movements imported into the United States is about $5,000,000 per annum, exclusive of many more which evade the Custom-house. It is estimated that an equal sum is expended in this country alone, in repairing defective watches, and in vain attempts to coax them to run regularly. European watches are made chiefly by hand. The rough parts of the movement are collected usually from several distinct work-shops, all meet ing a last upon the bench of the finisher, perhaps in a distant city or some foreign country, where the mechanism is fitted by measurement and put in motion. Necessarily very much must depend upon the accuracy of eye and steadiness of hand of the workman, for the slightest deviation in size, length or form of any part of the intricate mechanism must impair its value if not render it utterly useless. The variation of the ten thousandth part of an inch in the size of a socket or the measurements to determine its proper position, may make all the difference between a perfect time-keeper and one which shall be little else than a source of vexation and expense.

In "jeweling" especially, is the highest accuracy of human workmanship required. Jeweling, in watch making, is the setting of precious stones—usually rubies, sapphires or chrysolites—in positions subjected to friction, in order to avoid the least change of form or size by long wear. Thus holes to receive metal pinions must be made in substances inferior only to the diamond in hardness; and in planing, turning and drilling the jewels, microscopic exactness is indispensable; for the pinions must move in their holes with perfect ease, and yet without spare room to admit the minutest division of a hair. The mode of piercing jewels, discovered in the year 1700 by M. FACIO, of Geneva, was for a long time a distinct art of itself. With this understanding of the delicate mechanical conditions requisite to a true time-keeper, the reader will no longer wonder that there are so few perfect watches, or that none but the best works of the best European finishers, heretofore, have approached perfection, nor that there is such absence of correspondence in the practical working of watch movements, which to the eye appear to be precisely alike.

By the employment of ingenious machinery for the construction of each and every part of the movement, the American Watch Company have overcome all the difficulties inseparable from the manufacture by hand. Each of these machines has its peculiar office to perform, doing its special work to a guage or pattern, with an exactness which handicraft cannot equal. By this mean each watch movement, in every part—with the exception of the jeweled holes and the pivots that run in them—is exactly like every other of the same size and style. The holes are drilled in the jewels with a diamond, and then opened with diamond dust on a soft hair like wire. The steel pivots designed to run in these jewels, must be exquisitely polished,—by which operation their size is reduced almost inappreciably. After being thus finished, the jewels and pivots are classified by means of a guage graduated so as to mark the difference of a ten-thousandth part of an inch. The size of the pivots and jeweled holes are recorded at the factory, with the number of each watch, so that if any one of either should ever fail, in any part of the world, its exact duplicate may be obtained at trifling cost by sending the number of the watch to Waltham. All the other parts are made faithfully alike,—any given piece fitting one watch exactly as it does in every other. Nothing is left to the eye or the touch of the workman, for the machinery impresses its own unerring precision upon the whole.

The mechanical principle of true time-keeping is the division of a constant force in a given time, by means of perfectly adjusted mechanism, so arranged as to change the rotary motion of the wheels into the vibratory motion of the balance or pendulum,—the only mechanical difference between a clock and a watch being, that the one is so arranged that it will move in *one* position only, while the other will move in *any*,—the pendulum setting the clock in motion, and the balance performing the same service for the watch. The escapement is that part of the time-piece which converts the rotary into vibratory motion, as above and is made by one tooth of the fastest running wheel in the train escaping at each vibration, which wheel is known as the "scape-wheel." The detached lever escapement, now used in the best English watches, is the one adopted in the Waltham factory, with some valuable modifications in the general construction of the movements. The escapement varies indefinitely in movements of European manufacture, each being fitted by hand to its particular watch, and useless in every other; while in the American factory any one of a thousand escapements will accurately fulfill its office wherever placed. All the ingenious tools by which these remarkable results are obtained, were invented in this establishment, and constructed within its walls.

Having now a general idea of the skill and perfection requisite to successful watch-making, and of the chief points of novelty in the Waltham establishment, let us proceed to a methodical examination of its varied operations, in company with R. E. ROBBINS, Esq., to whose intelligent energy and persevering effort we are chiefly indebted for the successful development of this grand enterprise. The factory building is of brick, two stories in height, surrounding a quadrangular court, and covering about half an acre of ground. It accommodates nearly a hundred and fifty operatives many of them women. We enter, first, the room devoted to the heavier and more massive machinery. Here we find stamps and dies, over a hundred in number, with which the various pieces of the watch are first rudely stamped out of sheets of brass, just as they come from the Connecticut rolling mills. We follow these rough pieces (or "blanks," as they are technically named,) to another room, where they are reduced to proper size and form.

Let us follow, for example, the fortunes of this barrel blank,—a simple wheel about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, stamped out from a sheet of brass three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, and then hardened by hammering. The blank is placed upon a lathe on which it revolves with great velocity, and is brought in contact with a series of tools all fastened immovably upon a frame. These speedily reduce it to the required size and form, turn out the chamber to accommodate the main-spring, drill a hole in the centre to receive the barrel arbor to which the mainspring is fastened and around which it is coiled, and turn a flange on the outer edge, on the periphery of which are to be cut the teeth to gear into the "train" of wheels and set it in motion. All this is accomplished in less time than I take to describe it—the machine setting itself, and invariably executing its work with unfailing precision. A hole is also drilled in one side of the barrel, in which to fasten the opposite end of the spring.

The barrel is now taken from the lathe and placed upon another machine to have its teeth cut. This operation is performed by a minute chisel revolving upon a cylinder at high speed—the machine automatically moving the piece in a circle so as successively to present every part of its edge to the cutter, until the entire number of sixty teeth are formed. The teeth of the wheels are cut upon the same principle, although of the smaller sizes from forty to sixty wheels are placed upon the machine at once, and operated upon by the same motion. In another part of this room all the pivots of steel and the shoulders of pinions are cut to their proper size by machinery. Pinions are the axles of wheels, and pivots the bearing ends on which they run. Some of these are very small, and parts of them so slender that they can hardly be manipulated without injury from accidental pressure; nevertheless, machinery strong enough to gouge out metal chips without apparent effort, grasps these diminutive pieces with equal delicacy and firmness, releasing them at last in perfect form and safety. The teeth of these wheels,—located at and near the centre of the pinions, are drawn out from the wire by one machine, and are then passed under another which opens them to the precise angle required, and polishes away all superfluous metal, reducing them instantaneously, almost to the exact proportion desired.

The escape-wheels are cut by a machine somewhat similar to that performing the *dental* operation already described. In no part of the mechanism is the perfection of the machinery put to a severer test than here,—for the escape must be shaped by it with absolute perfection, as no tool can be applied thereto subsequently. Sixteen of the blanks are put upon the lathe at the same time, and then by three distinct motions—all accomplished in less than one minute—the eccentically-shaped teeth are cut, and the wheels come out the most exquisitely-delicate little affairs imaginable. Another machine rapidly turns out pillars of brass—each with several minute flanges—used in fastening the large plates of the watch to each other. Others make the various screws required for putting the movement together. Some of these are so minute, that *ninety-five thousand of them weigh only a single pound!* The steel wire of which this number is made costs originally only a dollar,—worth when thus manufactured, *nine hundred and fifty dollars, the labor thereupon multiplying the value of the raw material nine hundred and fifty times!* A piece of the wire, being placed in the machine, is seized firmly and carried forward to a qosition where a tool meets and points it. This done, another tool advances, cuts it down to the required size,—at the same time forming the shoulder—and retires. A third tool promptly follows up the work by cutting the thread upon the screw,—and a fourth nearly severs it from the wire. The operative now picks up from his bench a sort of rack of steel, perforated with holes, in which the screw fits easily,—and, inserting the screw-point into one of these, breaks it off above the head, repeating the operation until the rack is full. The rack now presents to view a long straight row of screw heads still needing the groove into which the screw-driver is to be inserted when forcing them home. This is promptly supplied by passing the rack horizontally under another instrument which cuts the groove, and, when "case screws" are wanted, saws off a segment of the head at the same time.

A little further on we find machinery for turning the brass plates both large and small. Each piece is perfected in an instant. By similar means the twenty or thirty holes of different sizes are drilled in the larger plates all at once. As the tools are held in their allotted places by iron "muscles," they cannot fail to do this work just where it is wanted,—nor can there be the slightest deviation from the perpendicular in the sides or walls of the holes. It would take too much of your space to follow in detail each and every part of a watch-movement from the raw material to its finish; but the specimens I have presented convey a sufficiently clear idea of the wonderful perfection of the machinery employed in this establishment,—a perfection not attained except after long experiment, and a lavish expenditure of capital.

The various parts of the mechanism, leaving the rooms in which they received their shape and size, are carried to the finishing room. Here each piece is carefully examined with a glass, to see if it is perfect, before it is passed to be hardened, cleaned and polished. The polishing is all effected by machinery. In the finishing room, the jewels, also, are set in the pallet which works in the escapement. This pallet is a sort of miniature beam, swinging on a pivot in the centre, and having an angular hook at each end, which works upon the tooth of the escape-wheel. The points of these hooks are opened by machinery, and jewels are inserted in the slits, and then worked down even with the face of the metal. In polishing these pallets, they are placed upon an index to which they are set, so that the angles may be brought down to the microscopic exactitude of shape preeminently indispensable in this part of the mechanism. All the brass pieces, when found perfect, are gilded by electro-metallurgy.

It only remains to describe the dial rooms, and the system of "putting up" the movements. The dial rooms are devoted to the production of enameled dials of all colors. These are made from a species of porcelain manufactured in London, and imported in plates resembling fine China ware. At Waltham the porcelain is reduced to a paste, and then fused upon thin copper plates—the basis of all dials—at nearly white heat. When cooled, the dial is ground off smoothly, and then subjected again to the furnace, to perfect its surface and give it a smooth glaze. The dial being now ready for painting, the spaces upon its edge are marked off by an index, the figures are put on roughly with a coarse brush, and, after the ink is dried by slow heat, the superfluous edges are removed with a little wooden point. The minute and second points, and the diminutive letters forming the name of the manufacturing firm, are all put on with a fine hair pencil, the artist's eye being assisted by the glass. The hands of the watch are stamped out from thin sheets of steel.

The various pieces of the watch movement, when entirely finished, are collected in sets, and carried to the "putting-up" room, where from thirty-five to forty hands are engaged in putting them together, adjusting and preparing them for market, subjecting each to the most thorough tests, and regulating it perfectly as is possible before its adjustment in the pocket of the wearer. Here, as everywhere else in this establishment, the labor is divided and sub-divided, so as to secure the greatest economy and highest skill. The whole number of pieces in an old-fashioned English lever is between eight and nine hundred, including the chain. In the American movement there are only about a hundred and twenty distinct parts, *each of which passes through the hands of from five to seventy-five operatives*, in the process of manufacture and adjustment!

No one who examines the operations of this Company can doubt that a revolution impends in the watch-manufacturing of the world,—for by the American machinery watch-movements without cases are already produced at just about one-half the cost of imported movements of similar grade, while the former necessarily have the advantage of uniform reliability. A poor time-keeper, of machine make, should and doubtless *will* be as rare in the future as a perfect one made by hand has been in the past; and the only difference to be made in the scale of prices must result from the style of finishing the cases and from the number of jewels; for it is as easy to arrange the machinery so as to secure perfect work as to turn out imperfect,—and once set, it cannot fail to serve every movement alike. Surely it will be just cause for congratulation if this highly-useful American enterprise shall have the effect of driving out of market the thousands of trashy foreign articles miscalled time-keepers, by furnishing so excellent and economical a substitute. S.

A Growing Evil in the Mines—Malaria.

From the Sacramento Bee.

The mountains of California have become proverbial for the salubrity of their climate. Even in the Winters of '49, '50 and '51, when the comforts of life were seldom met with and the necessaries were no easily obtained, the destruction of human life by diseases, engendered, was astonishingly small, and sickness was comparatively unknown in those regions. But when the Summer came light fevers were peculiar to the isolated localities only, where stagnant water existed. The mountain chain was looked upon as the healthest portion of the State; and it really was so. But how is it now? Canals have been dug to lead water in ten thousand serpentine courses from the rivers into the placers, and almost every valley that can be dammed on the line of these ditches, has been appropriated as reservoirs to hold water over night, and sometimes for day and even weeks at a time, with which to feed the miners on the route. The water and the action of the sun upon the vegetable matter that remains in these reservoirs when they have been drained, as they are almost daily, breeds a virulent fever of a very enervating character. Along the whole range of the foot hills, from Plumas to Tuolumne, we hear of many men stricken down by it. In Placer its effects are alarming, not in their fatality, but in their extent. At Folsom, in Sacramento County, which was known as the Eden of health, almost every miner is more or less broken down by the fever. And so it is elsewhere. By a change of air, they generally recover in a few days, but when they return and exercise in the sun, the fever again takes hold of them, and obliges them to desist from all active out-door employment.

The cause is increasing year by year everywhere throughout the mineral region, and injurious as it already is to the miner's constitution and to the financial condition of the country also, it is likely to be much worse in the time to come. If this evil go on increasing, the greater portion of the mines of California will not be workable during the warm months. It will become an incubus hanging around the neck of California to check her on the road to prosperity. A nation's health is before a nation's wealth; and if those who delve into the bowels of the earth in search of her hidden treasure could afford it, it were better for them to leave off mining at certain seasons. But this the financial condition of the great majority will not permit. They must work while they can, and it becomes a matter of State interest to ascertain a remedy.

The fact is fully demonstrated, that white men cannot work for several months in Summer, in the vicinity of these reservoirs. If there be no other way—no scientific mode—by which the health of the people can be protected, why should not the law relative to nuisances be applied to these cases? And if it does not cover them, let one be made that will. It is well to have reservoirs—they are partially necessary—but to retain them and lose health and life would be but poor economy.

An Englishman's Impressions of America.

The Rt. Hon. EDWARD ELLICE, M. P., who is on a visit to the United States and Canada, partly for pleasure and partly on the business of the Hudson's Bay Company, writes as follows of his impressions:

"After my first visit, I went to Boston. The journey gave me the opportunity of seeing New-England—with which I was more than gratified, in every sense. The prosperity of the towns, the general appearance of ease and wealth, the magnificence of the houses, a general appearance of aristocracy—in whatever sense one interprets that word—the absence of poor and poverty. I should say it was the most perfect state of society for the whole community. The prevailing moral and religious feeling and influence banishes their bad subjects to the West, and prevents their infliction by the same worthies vomited by the emigration of the old world. This is only a picture of New-England, not of America, for you have only to go to New-York to see the contrast. Their sea places, and the bays of Boston, are beautiful. I went on to Newport in Rhode Island—the great resort of all the wealth throughout the Union in search of sea air and bathing, thence to Saratoga—the Rhine, the Spa, and Carlsbad for those in search of mineral waters. The congregation of what I think good society at these places was enormous, one hotel at Saratoga containing 1,200 guests—all provided for, as I can personally witness from having been one of them, with abundance, order and cleanliness. I found many old friends—made some new ones; but, of course, had not much time to spend at any of these Babylons of American Society. Of course, if one was so disposed, one could find subjects for sarcasm and criticism in all one saw; but where can one not do this? But on the whole, I never saw—certainly not at home so many people enjoying what I should call the social advantages, as well as everywhere displaying the good manners and habits of civilized society.

I returned here in the beginning of this week, and I set off for the far West on the 3d of next month. I intend to go to the uttermost end of American settlement, to Chicago, St. Paul's, &c., that can be reached by rail or steam; to return by Cincinnati and Pittsburg, across the Alleghanies to Philadelphia, Washington and New-York, on my way back to Canada, from whence I purpose to reembark about the end of October. Ever and always yours,

EDWARD ELLICE."

Auction Sale at Pendleton's Great Gambling-House in Washington.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.

The auction at the well-known gambling-house of PENDLETON, lately deceased, attracted a large crowd yesterday, among which was a liberal proportion of crinoline.

The house itself stands conspicuously on Pennsylvania-avenue, within two squares of the Capitol, and on the unfrequented side of the street. It is as well known to citizens and strangers as the White House, and yet has mysteriously escaped the optics of the police. The furniture, appointments and tone of the whole place were without the least approach to refinement, and not the first symptom of luxurious living was visible anywhere. It seemed to reflect the pompous vulgarity of the owner, without any subduing tints of better breeding or even ordinary good taste. It is impossible that this resort, as seen, could have presented any temptation but for those swayed by the passion of gambling, or that other, and, if possible, worse class, who are willing to be the pimps and dependents of these hells. The notoriety which the house acquired was reflected entirely by the character of its visitors, too many of whom were in public life, and from the hold which the proprietor necessarily obtained upon his victims, through the indulgence of this vice. The published accounts concerning the success of the chief character in this Pandemonium, like the description of the concern itself, were exaggerated in every respect. He is said to have died, leaving $50,000 of other people's money as the bulk of his fortune. As artificial display was nearly as much a part of the game as cards, his winnings were appropriated mainly to that object; and hence he flaunted a gay equipage on the avenue which exceled all rivalry in decoration, and may be said to have defied competition. Those who claim to be well-informed, say that "bad luck" had followed him for several years, and that other "establishments" carried off the profits, while he strutted along, with little else than pretensions, assumed from a name which belongs to some of the best blood in Virginia, but with which he had no connection whatever. These gambling resorts have increased fearfully at Washington, within the last ten years, and it is notorious that they have done more to demoralize legislation than all the other debasing and corrupting influences which have been brought to bear upon weak, venal or needy members of Congress. I was deeply impressed by the silent but eloquent witnesses of this fact, when the drawers of PENDLETON'S desk were opened yesterday, and numerous bills relating to schemes before Congress were exposed to public view. The misery and wretchedness and degradation inflicted upon men and families by these hells are appalling, and even the imperfect disclosures which have reached me accidentally, exhibit a state of morals in Congress which would astonish the country, if exposed. Some of these gamblers, and others who are concerned as capitalists with them, are openly employed as lobby agents, from their supposed nability to control votes through obligations incurred by members, and the fact is one of common town talk, that their tables are the daily resort of a large class of such voters, in preference to the hotels.

Strange as it may seem, the influence has so ramified that it was feared, at one time, in the early stages of the Kansas struggle, last session, when the House was nearly equally divided, that the scale would be turned by a turn of the screw upon particular members who were known to be in the power of the gamblers.

Unkind but Literally True.

From the Washington States, Nov. 13.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES AND THE HERALD.—The New-York *Herald* is far behind the NEW-YORK TIMES in giving its readers the latest domestic and foreign intelligence. Besides, the news furnished by the TIMES is generally much more reliable. Within a short period the TIMES has published two important treaties, viz.: the treaty between Sir GORE OUSELEY and Nicaragua, and the treaty made by our Minister with the Chinese Government; while the *Herald* has been perfectly silent in regard to them, notwithstanding it knew such information was exceedingly valuable to the whole country. Not being the first to publish these treaties it would not publish them at all.

The TIMES is, by far, the very best journal now printed in New-York, and it will soon entirely supersede the *Herald* as a newspaper.

We understand it is now making sad inroads into the *Herald's* subscription list.

Wrecked Goods Coming Ashore.

FRESH POND POST-OFFICE, (Suffolk Co.,)
LONG ISLAND, Friday, Nov. 12, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Twenty-nine bales of cotton and a great many barrels of flour, several boxes of goods and barreis of lard, camphene and alcohol, three sweeps marked "J. E. S.," one box goods marked HAW, DANA & Co., bananas, pails, &c., &c., were secured opposite Northport Harbor, in Long Island Sound, yesterday, Nov. 11, some of which goods were marked Norwich, Conn., and a plank, in large letters, marked CHARLES OSGOOD—that name being that of a propeller commanded by Captain CUNEL SMITH, running between New-York and Norwich, Conn. You will doubtless confer a favor on those concerned by giving the above an insertion. The owners of the above property can address the undersigned, Wreckmaster of Suffolk County, for all needed information. During the easterly wind it is probable that most of the goods have gone ashore opposite Loyd's Neck, Queens County.

ROBERT ROGERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A decision, important to Railroad travelers, has just been given in Canada by Chief Justice Robertson. Several of the victims of the Desjardins bridge accident were traveling at the time with *free passes*. It has been held in the United States Courts that the acceptance o a free pass by a traveler did not exonerate the Railway Company from their obligation to carry him safe to his destination. The contrary has been determined in Canada. Suit was brought by James McFiggan, who had a daughter in the employ of Mr. Irving, Solicitor of the Great Western. On the day of the catastrophe she was sent to Toronto by Irving on a message, and on her return the accident occurred which deprived her of life. The defence urged that she was traveling on a free pass, which explicitly states that any person accepting such pass is personally liable for any accident which may occur. His Lordship sustained the position of the defence in his charge to the Jury, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the suggestions of the Court.

A remarkable suicide occurred at New-Orleans a few days since. Prof. R. H. Chilton, lately Professor of Geology in the University of Louisiana, was the victim. When his office was opened in the morning, he was found sitting in a chair with his head leaning on his arm, which rested on his desk. A candle was burning on a table near by, and before him was a mirror lying on the desk, and also a vial of laudanum, nearly drained of its contents, a bottle of brandy, and a tumbler, which contained a small portion of that liquor, were seen. At his side were two knives, one large-bladed and rusty, and somewhat like a sailor's, and beside it was a pocket-knife covered with blood. Elsewhere was found a paper that, according to the inscription on it and its appearance, had recently contained twenty grains of strychnine.

The St. Louis *Democrat* suggests the following idea of a new Territory: "That gold abounds in large quantities along the base of the Rocky Mountains, in the Territory of Kansas, is now and henceforth a fixed fact. Returned miners bring unquestionable information that gold is spread over an immense area, and that a man can make very handsome wages in digging it. One of the best routes to these gold regions is by the way of Fort Riley, and thence up the Smoky Hill Fork. The emigration there next year will be immense, and it will not be at all surprising if a delegate from *Laramie Territory* should be asking for a seat on the floor of Congress before the end of another year."

A case before one of the Paris law courts the other day shows that in that city the manufacture of antiques and curiosities of all kinds is practised on a grand scale. The young Messrs. de Rothschild, who are ardent antiquaries, bought about £1,000 worth of objects represented to be "antiques," of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but which turned out to have been made only a few months before by a skilful Paris trader. The imitations were so astonishingly perfect—being colored, chipped, cracked, patched and mended, exactly like real antiques—that one of the most knowing dealers in such things was deceived by them.

We learn from the Mount Morris (Tenn.) *Independent Watchman*, that the Rev. Samuel Garber, of that county, a preacher of the denomination of Tunkers, was arrested a short time since, under the following circumstances: He went on a visit to his old friends and acquaintances in East Tennessee, and while there, was solicited to preach, which he readily agreed to, and in the course of his sermon incidentally alluded to Freedom in its broad sense. For taking such liberties in a Slave State he was arrested and obliged to give bonds in the sum of $500 for his appearance in Court.

A fifteen-mile foot race took place at the Franklin Trotting Park, North Chelsea, Mass., on Friday. There were four contestants for the $500 prize, two of whom were Indians. The Reading Champion gave up the contest the first mile, and Griffin on the fifth. There was than a sharp contest between the two Indians. Du ing the latter part of the fifteenth Smith began to lag, when Bennett passed him, and made the fifteen miles in one hour twenty-nine minutes and fifty seconds.

A heavy robbery was committed at the Erie Railroad station at Elmira, on Thursday. Mr. Germain, of Havana, N. Y., was awaiting the arrival of the train for New-York, and had stepped into the water-closet, when he was seized by two men who had been watching his movements, and robbed of a pocket-book containing $1,500, with which he intended to make purchases in the City. There is no trace of the robbers.

Marie Adèle Naudin, aged 23, has been found guilty at Paris, under extenuating circumstances, of the murder of a boy four years of age, the child of her husband by a former marriage. After having ill-treated and tortured the child in a most savage manner, she at last dispatched it by forcing bread down its throat until the stomach, the œsophagus, and the mouth were quite full, and even the windpipe itself contained a "certain quantity of bread."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* insists upon a reform of the practice of allowing slaves to hire their freedom for a month at a time. It says: "It is a known fact that runaways from other States eagerly seek this city as a place of refuge. Unprincipled white persons are readily found who are willing to appear as owners, issuing to them monthly papers making them actually free while they are nominally slaves."

During the past season there have been on the Lakes six parties engaged in making Government surveys, under charge of the Board of United States Topographical Engineers. These have all been at work between Detroit and Mackinac, mainly on Lake Huron. Three of these are shore parties, one astronomical, one main triangulation, and one off-shore hydrographical.

Mr. Falcony has composed a powder and a fluid for the preservation of corpses; the most decomposed body can be prevented from further decay, and all odor removed by the application of the powder. The fluid is equally efficacious. The process has been tried with great success at the Grosvenor School of Medicine, London.

Prof. Emmans, in a report on certain minerals and rocks exhibited lately at the North Carolina State Fair, directs particular attention to a freestone of the Triassic system, which is very abundant in the State, and but little known. It is easily carved, and forms, according to the Professor, an excellent building material.

Interesting agricultural statistics of Ohio have been published by the State Agricultural Society. There are $7,000,000 worth of hogs in the State; $5,000,000 worth of sheep; $21,000,000 worth of cattle; $485,000 worth of mules and asses, and 750,000 horses, worth $45,000,000. The total annual value of agricultural products reaches $153,000,000.

Col. James Bourland, of Cooke County, has been commissioned by the Governor to call out and organize a force of Rangers for the protection of the Northern frontier against the depredations of hostile bands of Indians that have recently come across Red River, committed murders and thefts, and then returned to their haunts across Red river.

The railroad bridge on the New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Railroad, at Mystic, Conn., is completed, and on Friday the cars ran across it for the first time. There were three cars, besides the engine and tender, and the cars were loaded with 39 tons weight. This subjected the bridge to a very severe test, and it stood it successfully.

The Savannah *Republican*, in a series of articles, is exposing astounding frauds and peculations in the management of the affairs of the Western and Atlantic Railroad of Georgia. There appears to be deficits chargeable to the agents of the road, amounting to some $15,000 or $20,000.

In the city of Richmond, Va., there are 35 ministers, who possess libraries numbering 10,500 volumes; 73 physicians, whose libraries contain 22,900 volumes, and 82 lawyers, with 86,000 volumes on their own shelves. The estimated incomes of the professional men is $394,450 per annum.

The Chicago Reform School, an institution partly penal and partly reformatory, has had 120 inmates during the year. Ten boys have made their escape, and thirteen have been returned to their friends as reformed.

The steam canal-boats are already beginning to swell the list of disasters by boiler explosions. The *Relief* blew up near Rochester, last week, while towing four boats. One boy was scalded; no other damage to life or limb.

A new census of the city of Raleigh, N. C., has been completed. The aggregate population, white and black, is only 4,352.

A mass meeting of Douglas Democrats was held at New-Haven on Friday evening. Messrs. James A. McMaster and Gallagher were the principal speakers.

The first Agricultural Fair held in Kansas took place in Johnson County last month. The exhibition is said to have been fine.

The mountains in the northern part of New-England are covered with snow, which fact accounts for the chilly air from that quarter.

Five hundred and one new buildings have been erected in Cincinnati this year. Their value is $1,233,000.

Mr. David Trumbull, 61 years old, was killed by a runaway horse at Millcreek, Ohio, last week. The ani dragged him a mile.

The average attendance of adults at the Evening Schools in Boston is two thousand. Two hundred and fifty teachers are employed.

The project for establishing a new College in Ohio, at Xenia, is going forward with a fair measure of success.

Steamboat navigation on Lake Ontario has closed for the season.

ARREST OF A BANK ROBBER.—The Buffalo *Courier*, of Friday, says: "It will be remembered that BROWN & KEEP'S Bank was robbed about two months ago of some $12,000 in bills on various banks of this country and Canada. The robbery was effected, evidently, by some person or persons acquainted with the Bank, but so adroitly was it performed that the police were completely baffled. At last Chief BEST and Officer TYLER became possessed of such information as led them to suspect one BOB DEVEREAUX, a young man well known about the city, knew something of the affair. On the information obtained, Chief BEST and TYLER went to New-York the latter part of last week, and there arrested DEVEREAUX, and returned with him to this city on Tuesday evening."

RELICS FROM THE FRANKLIN HOMESTEAD.—The Franklin homestead in HANOVER, corner of Union-street, is in process of demolition. As the residence of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and his ancestors, it has always been a place of interest to our citizens, and a general desire has been expressed to preserve as relics appropriate portions of the old building. Accordingly, on Friday, the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT and the Hon ROBERT C. WINTHROP visited the spot, and under their directions, a door and window-frame, together with a hearth-stone, were selected and conveyed to the City Hall for further disposition. For the hearth-stone an appropriate inscription will be prepared, when it will, most probably, be placed in the Public Library for preservation. From the wood work of the building a number of canes will be constructed, and distributed as mementoes of Boston's distinguished Printer-Statesman and man of Science.—*Boston Traveller.*

CLOSE OF THE INDIAN WAR IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The War Department received on Saturday important dispatches from the Pacific, announcing the conclusion of the campaign against the Indians in Washington Territory. General CLARKE sums up by saying all the Indians engaged in hostilities have been beaten, and all have been driven to terms. The two howitzers abandoned by Col. STEPTOE, and the remains of Captain TAYLOR and Lieut. GASTON, who fell in STEPTOE'S engagement, had been recovered.

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DEPARTMENT,
PUGET SOUND, W. T., Oct. 10, 1858.

SIR: The results anticipated at the date of my last letter, October 2, in relation to the Pelouse Indians, have been realized. On September 30th the Pelouse Indians submitted to the demands of Colonel WRIGHT, and gave hostages for their good behavior. Some of these people, known to have been murderers and robbers, were then executed. There are now no hostile Indians. The work of the troops is finished, and I am enabled to withdraw to the seaboard the Summer reinforcement for operations elsewhere.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. S. CLARKE,
Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.
Lieut. Col. L. THOMAS, Asst. Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, West Point, N. Y.

TWO MURDERS IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis *Republican* has the particulars of two murders lately committed in Missouri. One occurred in Fulton, Calloway County. A white man, name not given, and a negro, were imprisoned on a charge of enticing slaves away. They were kept in jail at Fulton—the negro to be detained until he could be sold, and his white confederate to await trial. Mr. NESBITT, the jailor, formerly Sheriff of Calloway County, repaired a little after dark to the apartment of his prisoners to give them supper. As he entered the door the negro struck him over the head with an iron bar, killing him instantly. The two then made their escape and fled in the direction of Jefferson City. A party organized for the pursuit of the murderers, traced them to the river bank opposite that place, when all signs were lost. The second case is little less deplorable, as it may result fatally to the party assaulted, the present State Senator from the district composed of the Counties of Benton, Johnson and Henry, Mr. GOODLET. The latter resides in Henry County, but a day or two since, was stopping in Warrensburg, the county seat of Johnson County, probably for the purpose of attending Court there, as he is a lawyer by profession. We have no account of the circumstances that induced the assault further than that Mr. GOODLET was called upon to give his opinion in a case in which one WILLIAMS, a Dentist, formerly of Jefferson, was an interested party. Mr. G. gave an opinion unfavorable to WILLIAMS, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed him.

FATAL OYSTER WAR.—A few days ago a young man named WASHINGTON MISTER, from Deal's Island, on the Eastern Shore, with a colored man, went into Fishing Bay, lying at the southwest end of Dorchester County, to dredge for oysters. The people on shore warned them off, under the threat of enforcing the law against them. They refused to obey the warning, and at once boats were prepared and a strong party started in pursuit. The dredgers held their position, and were preparing to defend themselves by a resort to arms, when a shot was fired from one of the boats. MISTER was in a stooping position, and the ball passed by his head, producing a slight abrasion on the right side of the face and penetrating the shoulder. He was then captured, and the colored man knocked overboard and drowned. MISTER, after being detained for some time, was permitted to go to his home, which is in Somerset County, but when he reached there he was beyond medical relief, and died shortly after. The waters of Dorchester have been the scene of several severe struggles because of the dredging of oysters, and there are many who still bear the wounds received in those struggles. Several meetings have been held, and the people have determined to resist every violation of the law.—*Baltimore Journal.*

ANOTHER GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS BROKEN UP.—The Cincinnati papers of Wednesday state that an extensive organization of coin counterfeiters has been broken up in Lawrence County, Ohio. The police officers found at the houses of JOSEPH KELLY and WM. H. SHEPHERD, near Ironton, a large lot of counterfeiters' machinery, tools and acids—a full and complete set, and all that was necessary to manufacture bogus coin—concealed in different parts of the dwellings. They then searched further for the men, who were absent at the time, and arrested them, SHEPHERD on Friday evening last, in Carter County, Kentucky, and KELLY not far from his own house, on Saturday morning about four o'clock. The apparatus is quite extensive, and includes almost everything necessary to the successful prosecution of the trade, although the implements are rather crude and awkward, just such as men in the country would be apt to construct or have constructed. There were exhibited at the examination implements of various kinds for milling, stamping, galvanizing, polishing, chipping, &c., with muriatic and sulphuric acid, and various chemicals. A number of half finished coins were also shown.

GENERAL WALKER'S NEW PROJECT.—The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* of the 3d says: "We have before us a letter from WM. WALKER, to a friend in this neighborhood in which he announces that a vessel will leave Mobile on the 10th of November for Nicaragua. This vessel is capable of taking 500 passengers. She is comfortably fitted up, and persons desiring to emigrate to the land of promise and adventure will find things 'all right' now. It will be advisable for emigrants to be at Mobile two or three days before the sailing of the vessel. There is no doubt that ample means have been secured to carry out the objects of the expedition. Those sympathizing with the 'gray-eyed man of destiny' should promptly respond to the call. They will be welcome, and more than welcome, and this effort to plant American institutions, and establish American influences on the shores of Central America *must* succeed."

A REMARKABLE SHIP.—Shipbuilders at East Boston have in course of construction in their yard a small steamer which is to be propelled in a novel manner. She is built as an experiment, the inventor being furnished with funds to construct her by some of the leading shipbuilders in this city. The hull is fifty-two feet long, and thirteen feet wide at the stern, and tapers gradually to the bows which are very sharp. She is five feet deep. On deck she will have a cabin nineteen feet long. She will be worked by an engine of twelve horse power, to which will be attached the propellers—one at the stern, three feet in diameter, to work in the water, and one at the stem, eight feet in diameter, to work in the *air*. The air propeller is attached to a shaft which connects with the engine and also with the water propeller at the stern. It is supported by a post at the stem. Both propellers will be worked by steam. The smoke-pipe will lay horizontally on the deck. The inventor is confident that by this arrangement he can easily get 25 to 30 miles an hour speed out of this craft. We understand that the invention has been tried on a small boat in our harbor and has worked admirably. The hull is completed and ready for the machinery, which is being made in Roxbury. It is expected that the vessel will be ready to make her trial trip by the middle of December.—*Boston Transcript.*

POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.—The law and the instructions of the Post-Office Department imperatively require that the postage on all transient printed matter shall be prepaid by postage-stamps, and that such matter be distinctly postmarked at the mailing office. A practice has also become common, among a certain class of Postmasters, of buying a patronage to their respective offices, to the injury of those naturally entitled to it, by allowing to the mailing party a portion of their own commissions on the legal postage. We are requested to say that hereafter any neglect on the part of a Postmaster to obey the above instructions, or any such unfair practice for obtaining patronage, will be considered by the department good cause for the removal of the offender.—*Washington Union.*

At Durham assizes a very deaf old lady, who had brought an action for damages against a neighbor, was being examined, when the Judge suggested a compromise, and instructed counsel to ask her what she would take to settle matters. "What will you take?" asked the gentleman in the bob-tailed wig of the old lady. The old lady merely shook her head at the counsel, informing the Jury, in confidence, that "she was very hard o' hearin." "His 'ordship wants to know what you will take?" asked the counsel again, this time bawling as loud as ever he could in the old lady's ear. "I thank his lordship kindly," the ancient dame answered stoutly; "and if it's no ill-conwenience to him, I'll take a little warm ale." [Roars of laughter.]

Revenge is longer lived than gratitude. Indorse Mr. Smith's note to keep him from bursting, and he will forget all about it in a month. Pull Mr. Smith's nose, and he will cherish a secret desire to burn your house down for the remainder of his life. Revenge is a passion. Gratitude appears to be only a sentiment. We can all hate; but it is only one man in a hundred that possesses sense enough to be thankful.

LAW REPORTS.

The Indicted City Council of 1857.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Mullen.

Yesterday, Judge MULLEN delivered his decision on the motion

MARKET REPORTS

New-York, Monday, Nov. 15, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie Railroad.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	79	50	—	129
Flour, bbls	22,168	2,192	3,922	28,282
Rye Flour, bbls	287	—	—	287
Corn Meal, bbls	400	—	—	400
Wheat, bushels	31,034	—	—	31,034
Corn, bushels	30,585	—	—	30,585
Rye, bushels	5,661	—	—	5,661
Barley, bushels	15,136	—	—	15,136
Oats, bushels	6,300	600	—	6,900
Provisions, pkgs	2,656	1,322	43	4,021
Whisky, bbls	629	177	—	806

COTTON—Sales 1 800 bales at former quotations :

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling, ₱ lb	11½	11¼	11½	11½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¼	12¾	12¾	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens rather quietly for State and Western Flour, owing in part to the unfavorable weather. Holders, however, manifest increased confidence, and for some kinds which buyers require, they are obtaining a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 11,250 bbls. of all kinds, within our revised range.

Canadian rejected State, ₱ bbl. ..... $3 50@$4 25
Standard Superfine State ..... 4 40@ 4 65
Standard Extra State ..... 4 85@ 5 10
Superfine Western ..... 4 40@ 4 65
Fancy Ohio ..... 4 85@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan ..... 4 75@ 6 25
Extra Ohio ..... 5 35@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee ..... 5 30@ 5 50
Extra Genesee ..... 5 60@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri ..... 5 50@ 9 50

Canadian is in demand at strengthening rates; sales 500 bbls., at $5 10@$6 20 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues in good request, at former prices; sales 3,250 bbls. at $5 05@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 45@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 30@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 85@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in stock demand, the high prices claimed by factors checking the inquiry. Sales 9,000 bushels, including good ordinary White Canada, at $1 25; do. Red (Winter) Western, at $1 19@$1 20, chiefly at $1 19; ordinary Red Southern, at $1 10; and wearily do., do., $1, ₱ bushel. Corn is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales 5,000 bushels, at 75c. for Mixed Western; 80c. for weavily White Southern; and 85c. for prime White do. ₱ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 6,500 bushels,—including 4,500 bushels Canada at 70c., and 2,000 bushels State at 75c. ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy. Sales 1,500 bushels State at 72c. ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet, yet steady. We quote Western at 50c. @53c.; Canada at 51½c.@53c.; State at 47c.@49c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@47c.; and Southern at 41c.@45c., ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request at somewhat firmer rates. Sales 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $17 35@$17 50 for Mess; and $13 62½@$13 87½ for prime, ₱ bbl. Lard is in demand at old figures; sales 280 bbls., chiefly at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is freely offered and is in good request at previous prices; sales 475 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 for extra do.; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 25@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@20 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is worth 7c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 22½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bbls. Resin at 2s.; and 200 bbls. Pork at 2s. 3d. For London, 30 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.

Being DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.

BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 26 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and handsome assortment, consisting of Capes, Pelerines, Muffs, Cuffs, Caps, Robes, &c., at a great reduction on Broadway prices. All goods warranted. Splendid sets (complete) of French Mink, from $12 to $15, At KELLOGG'S, No. 381 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL,
HALL OF THE UNION—COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1858.
Mendelssohn's sublime oratorio,
SAINT PAUL,
by the celebrated chorus of the
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.
Together with a large and select orchestra from the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The solos will be sustained by the following-named eminent artists:
Madame ZIMMERMAN,
Miss MARY E. HAWLEY,
Mr. CHARLES GUILMETTE, and
Mr. ADAMS,
(From the Boston Handel and Haydn Society.)
G. WASHBOURN MORGAN.....Conductor
Tickets, 50 cents each, can be obtained at the principal music stores in Broadway.
NOTICE.—The last rehearsal with orchestra has been changed from Tuesday afternoon to Wednesday evening, 17th o'clock precisely, at the Hall of the Union

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 16,
The performance will commence with
THE BOTTLE.
Richard Thornley.....Mr. G. C. Boniface
DECHALUMEAUX.
Dechalumeaux.....Mr. G. L. Fox
To conclude with
LOST TREASURE.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,
No. 444 Broadway, below Grand-st.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15,
And every evening during the week,
THE FRENCH DANCING-MASTER.
Mr. McGOWEN.
Red tickets can be had of all the stage drivers of the omnibus lines on Broadway, running to and from all the ferries, at 25 cents each, including
STAGE TO THE HALL,
No. 444 Broadway.
A GRAND PERFORMANCE
THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 18,
AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
Children Half Price.
E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

THE GREAT CHESS MATCH, NOTICED in yesterday's *Herald*, under the head of "City Intelligence," will come off at 6 o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON, in the Rotunda, Coffee Exchange, Wall-st., (Merchants' Exchange.) Those who come first will have the best position to witness the game.

ADMISSION FREE TO ALL.
Visit Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.—The first lecture for the annual course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, by the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr. of Boston. Tickets 25 cents each; will be sold at the door. Tickets for the course of fourteen lectures $2 each. For sale at the Library.
CHAS. S. FARLEY, Chairman Lec. Com.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND COMBINATION,
WEDNESDAY, THANKSGIVING EVE, Nov. 17 at 7½.
PICCOLOMINI, LABORDE, CARL FORMES.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA, LA SERVA PADRONA.
Last appearance but three of
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
who on this occasion will appear in
TWO ENTIRE OPERAS,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT AND LA SERVA PADRONA.
Second appearance of
MME. LABORDE,
who will sing Rosina in Rossini's
BARBER OF SEVILLA.
NOTICE—In consequence of the length of Wednesday's gala night, the doors will open at 6¾ o'clock; the performance will commence at
PRECISELY HALF-PAST SEVEN,
and conclude at 10¾ o'clock.
THE SALE OF SEATS AND NEW PRIVATE BOXES Commences this (Tuesday) morning, at the Academy of Music and C. Breusing's, at 8½, and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9 o'clock. Seats and tickets may be had at the door.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock,
The entire opera of
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI.
CARL FORMES. TAMARO.
To be followed by the second act of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA.
in which the great vocalist,
MADAME LABORDE,
will appear as Rosina, assisted by Lorini, Taffanelli, Coletti, Maggiorochi.
In the course of the opera,
MADAME LABORDE
will sing the celebrated Cavatina of
UNA VOCE POCA FA.
During the music lesson,
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE,
with variations di Bravura; and, at the end of the opera, the popular Rondo from
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
composed expressly for her by Max Maretzek.
To conclude with (second time in America) Paesiello's famous comic operatta of
LA SERVA PADRONA,
(The Domineering Housemaid,)
in which
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will appear in her admired character of the
PETULANT HOUSEMAID.
During the comic pasticcio of La Serva Padrona, will be introduced
THE QUARRELING DUET,
from Auber's comic opera of the "Mason and Locksmith," and at the end of the opera,
THE PICCOLOMINI WALTZ,
expressly composed for her by Signor Muzio.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 19, second and last
GAZZANIGA NIGHT,
when will be given, for the first and only time this season, Meyerbeer's grand opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Joint appearance of
LABORDE AND GAZZANIGA,
MLLE. SOTO,
LORINI, DUBREUIL, PIKANESER,
CARL FORMES.
The sale of seats for the only night of ROBERT LE DIABLE commences on Thursday.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 20,
FIRST ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN,
At the Athenæum,
with chorus, orchestra, costumes, &c.
A SPECIAL STAGE,
with new scenery and footlights, having been built, and painted by Alegri and Calyo.
PICCOLOMINI, GAZZANIGA, FORMES.
The entire opera of
LA SERVA PADRONA.
The music lesson from the "Daughter of the Regiment" and the second act of "Lucrezia Borgia." Reserved seats, $2; the sale of which commences on Friday, at Rose's, Prox's, and Sibell's.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
An engagement has been made with the Boston Theatre for the entire company, including Mlle. Piccolomini, Laborde, Mlle. Poinsot, Carl Formes, &c. From Boston, the entire company will leave for Philadelphia. The first epoch of the Winter season will positively close towards the END OF THE PRESENT MONTH, and reopen again towards the end of January.
DURING THE FEW FAREWELL PERFORMANCES, which will be given the present and next week,
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI
cannot possibly appear on more than
FOUR FAREWELL NIGHTS,
MME. LABORDE
on three nights.
MLLE. POINSOT
on two nights, jointly with
CARL FORMES,
who, after the Boston season, will likewise depart for Havana.
On the two last nights of the season
MLLE. POINSOT
will make her début in America, as Valentine, in
THE HUGUENOTS,
which will be given with a cast infinitely superior to that of last season.
To let, the Academy of Music for any night during December and January, except Sundays, having been already engaged for
FREE SABBATH EVENING SERVICES,
the first of which will take place on Sunday next, Nov. 21.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THANKSGIVING-DAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST PICCOLOMINI MATINEE.
GRAND COMBINATION.
PICCOLOMINI AND LABORDE.
LA TRAVIATA AND THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
On this occasion the entire Academy will be thrown open, including all THE PRIVATE BOXES, any of which may be occupied by those who come first.
NO RESERVED SEATS
in any part of the house.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
As most of the stores are closed on Thanksgiving-Day, the public will do well to buy their tickets the day before. The tickets, however, may be had on Thursday, from 9 till 1, at the Academy of Music, at the different hotels, at C. Breusing's music store, No. 701 Broadway, which will be open for the sale of Matinée tickets, from 8 A. M. until 1. Tickets may likewise be had at the door.
THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at ONE, to conclude at 4½.
POSITIVELY THE LAST GALA MATINEE,
on which occasion
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will make her last appearance in New-York at a matinée.
Madame LABORDE,
the celebrated prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, will make her second appearance in New-York.
The performances will consist of the entire opera of
LA TRAVIATA,
with its powerful chorus and orchestra, grand ballet, and its splendid mise en scène, in which
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will appear in her world-renowned *rôle* of Violetta, assisted by the new tenor, Signor TAMARO, and the great baritone, Signor FLORENZA. In the second act of LA TRAVIATA
the admired danseuse
SENORITA SOTO
will make her first appearance at the Matinée.
The performance will conclude with the second act of Rossini's opera,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA,
in which the great vocalist,
MADAME LABORDE,
will appear as Rosina, assisted by Lorini, Florenza Coletti and Maggiorochi. During the music lesson
MADAME LABORDE
will sing the celebrated cavatina
UNA VOCE POCO FA.
During the music lesson
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE,
with variations di Bravura; and at the end of the opera the popular rondo from
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
composed expressly for her by Max Maretzek.
The sale of tickets for the Matinée commences on Wednesday.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR,
to all parts of the Academy, including all the private boxes.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
The Director respectfully informs those persons who were desirous of engaging entire private boxes for the matinée that he is compelled to UNRESERVEDLY throw open to the general public the entire Academy, including the new private boxes. The experience he has had from the two last matinées—when visitors not merely blocked up the passage-ways and lobbies, but opened private boxes, hired for the occasion, and forcibly took away the chairs—proves that either every seat has to be reserved, or that every part of the Academy should be open to the first comer. He has thought it advisable, therefore, to adopt the latter plan at the matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
On FRIDAY NIGHT, Nov. 19, at 7¾ o'clock,
SECOND AND LAST GAZZANIGA NIGHT,
when Meyerbeer's celebrated opera, in five acts, of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with its new scenery, costly dresses and the magnificent *mise en scène* of last year will be given this season for
THE FIRST AND ONLY TIME.
Joint appearance of
LABORDE AND GAZZANIGA.
GAZZANIGA will sing, for the first time in America, the *rôle* of Alice, and LABORDE that of Isabella—a part with which she has made a great sensation at the Grand Opera in Paris, and which she has made particularly her own.
Mlle. SOTO
will appear for the first time in America in the Pantomimic *rôle* of Helena the Abbess, supported by a grand corps de ballet. CARL FORMES
will appear for the first and only time this season in his world renowned *rôle* of Bertram.
The other characters by LORINI, COLETTI, DUBREUIL, PIKANESER.
THE RESERVED SEATS AND PRIVATE BOXES may be had on Thursday morning at the Academy, and C. Breusing's only. (Sibell's being closed on Thanksgiving Day,) and on Friday at all the three regular ticket offices.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16,
Shakespeare's grand tragedy of
MACBETH.
Madame PONISI as LADY MACBETH.
Mr. E. EDDY as MACBETH.
After which the drama of LUCRETIA BORGIA.
To conclude with A KISS IN THE DARK.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.
TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1858.
Great success of
Mlle. EMELINE LOYAL,
The French Equestrienne.
WM. PASTOR, and all the Great Artists,
The Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA,
With Fifty Children.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—Performance commencing at 2½, EVENING at 7½.
THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving,)—Performance commencing at 2½, EVENING at 7½.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Performance commencing at 2½, EVENING at 7½.
Boxes.....50 cts. | Family Circle..25 cts. | Children..25 cts.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.
Sixth-av. and 44th-st.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
Mlle. EMELINE LOYAL, the great French equestrienne,
W. PASTOR, and all the great equestrians.
The fairy spectacle of CINDERELLA, with fifty children.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, performance commences at 2½; Evening at 7½. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, performance commences at 2½; Evening at 7½. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, performance commences at 2½; Evening at 7½.
Tickets, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Children, 25 cents.

THE COLLECTION OF ELEGANT OIL-paintings, now on view at No. 751 Broadway, will be sold by public auction next TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Open to the public day and evening until the time of sale.

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAWS, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets.....50 cents | Private boxes.....$5
Orchestra seats, secured.....$1
Family circle, (entrance in Crosby st.).....25 cents
Children.....25 cents
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1858,
MR. W. A. MOORE'S
(Stage Manager)
BENEFIT.
Last night but three of the engagement of
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON
and
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT.
The great Spanish dansense,
Senorita SOTO,
by the kind permission of B. ULLMAN, Esq., will also assist.
Mr. WM. A. MOORE has the pleasure of announcing that "The Fairy Star" has kindly volunteered to appear in six different characters,
Miss Agnes Robertson (first time here) in her great Irish character of.....Andy Blake
Miss Agnes Robertson as the Manager's Daughter...Maria
Miss Agnes Robertson, from Yorkshire, as...Sally Bacon
With the song of "All Round my True Heart."
Miss Agnes Robertson, from Germany, as.....Hans
With the song "Mein Derzist am Rhein."
Miss Agnes Robertson as the Scotch lassie.....Effie Heatherbloom
In which she will sing "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls," and dance a Highland Strathspey.
Miss Agnes Robertson as an Irish bogtrotter from Skibbereen.....Corney
In which she will sing "The Widdy Macree," and dance the "Plaxty O'Rafferty."
Mrs. A. H. BLAKE, Mrs. COLEMAN POPE,
Mr. WHITING, Mr. GROSVENOR.
Commencing at 7½, with the two-act comedy of
ANDY BLAKE;
OR,
THE IRISH DIAMOND.
Followed by a
GRAND PAS,
BY
Senorita SOTO.
To conclude with
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE NEW COMEDY,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1858.
and
Every night during the Week,
and
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta.....
Georgina.....
her daughters.
Miss Effie Germon
Mrs. Vernon
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the screaming farce of
AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.
Principal characters by Messrs. Burnett and Peters, and Misses McCarthy, Wells and Sothern.
NOTICE.
In order to afford Ladies and Children an opportunity of witnessing
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
the management would respectfully announce
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
of this successful comedy on
THANKSGIVING DAY,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1858.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Box book now open for the
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
Balcony Chairs may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Great and unprecedented success of Tom Taylor's last new comedy, called
GOING TO THE BAD.
It will be repeated every evening.
There will be an afternoon performance on Thanksgiving Day. John Brougham's celebrated burlesque,
NEPTUNES DEFEAT, and DYING FOR LOVE
will be played.
Doors open at 1½; performance commences at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY, NOV. 16TH,
BENEFIT OF MR. W. A. MOORE,
Being the 62d night of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
and Mr. BOURCICAULT,
When, by the kind permission of B. Ullman, Esq.,
Signorina SOTO,
Who has kindly presented her services, will appear.
ONLY PERFORMANCE of
ANDY BLAKE;
Or, THE IRISH DIAMOND.
Andy.....Miss Robertson
BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
WITH
Signorina SOTO.
To conclude with
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.
Wednesday—BENEFIT of Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON.
NOTICE.
THE LAST
PERFORMANCE OF
JESSIE BROWN.
A Grand Entertainment will be given
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON NEXT,
Commencing at Two o'clock and ending at Four.
THE GREAT INDIAN DRAMA,
JESSIE BROWN; or, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW!
In which
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
Mr. DAVENPORT, Mr. WHITING,
And the whole of the brilliant Company will appear.
Tickets for Children.....25 cents.
GRAND PERFORMANCE IN THE EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LAST NIGHT!
BEING THE 66TH
AND THE
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
The management beg to announce that
ON FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 19,
a Grand Performance will be given as a parting token to this admirable artist. The entertainments composing this Benefit will be duly announced.
The gentlemen members of
THE CALEDONIAN CLUB,
through a unanimous vote of their Committee, passed on their last session, resolved to tender a mark of their esteem and public approbation to their celebrated countrywoman,
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
whose performance of the Highland Heroine, Jessie Brown, has warmed so many Scotch hearts, and has awakened so many happy and kindly memories.
Understanding that on
FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 19,
her FAREWELL BENEFIT and last appearance will take place at Niblo's Garden, the Caledonian Club, in full uniform, preceded by their Pipers, will attend on that occasion, when they sincerely trust that "a gathering" will be sounded to all Scotch friends to do a kindly honor to "the Scotch lassie."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—A CARD.
THE GRAND RAVEL COMPANY,
FORTY IN NUMBER,
Under the management of
GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS,
Will commence a short SEASON of FOUR WEEKS, previous to their departure for New-Orleans and Havana,
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1858.
There will be found in the Company the favorite Danseuse,
Mlle. YRCA MATHIAS;
The graceful Tight-Rope Danseuse
Mlle. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
and a host of other talent.
Prices as usual. Full particulars in future announcements.

DODWORTH'S ROOM.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
Will be given on
THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 1858,
By the following eminent artists:
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF
MLLE. LANDI,
Ex-Prima Donna of the Theatre San-Carlos, Naples, and of the Theatre Italien, Paris.
MLLE. CAIROLI, Prima Donna,
MR. SANDERSON, The celebrated American Pianist.
MR. PERRING, Tenor.
MR. EDGARD, Chanteur comique of the French Company.
SIG. BERNARDI, Baritone.
Tickets, $1; may be obtained at the the music store of Messrs. HALL & SONS, Broadway; at DESCOMBE'S, No. 766 Broadway, and also at the office of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, No. 73 Franklin-st.
For particulars see the programme of the day.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION,
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

FANNY DEANE CONCERT AND DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT AT MOZART HALL.—On THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving Day,) at 2 o'clock; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Miss DEANE will appear in a variety of characters and costumes, and will be assisted by a host of talent. During the AFTERNOON Mr. WEST, the Great Ventriloquist and Delineator of Comic Characters, will make his first appearance in New-York. Admission for children in the Afternoon, 12 cents. Tickets in the Evening, 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE GREAT MEXICAN INDIAN GIANT! only 19 years of age, yet over 7 feet high, together with the celebrated American DWARF LADY, over 18 years old, and yet but 37 inches high. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, including a moving Model of the Leviathan steamer, under way. Between the parts, DR. VALENTINE'S ODDITIES. The Giant; Dwarf, Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.—The SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the members will take place on TUESDAY, November 23, and on THURSDAY, November 25, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Tickets 25 cents, are ready at the Gymnasium.

SCULPTURE AND PICTURES.—A CHOICE collection at private sale, comprising works by the eminent sculptor, Palmer, and pictures by Church, Weir, Kensett, Durand, Boughton, Cropsey, Darley, Mount and others. May be seen from 9 till 4, at room No. 12 Appleton's Building, Broadway.

BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.
From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JOHN E. LODGE, President.

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S NEW CLOAKS.
REMOVAL TO HIS OLD STAND,
No. 361 Broadway,
Near Thompson's and Taylor's.
Having purchased the bankrupt stock from the assignees of Armand & Lamontaine, at a large discount from the cost in Paris,
ELEGANT NEW CLOAKS,
Of his own well-known manufacture, will be exhibited this week and during the season,
At strictly moderate prices.
RICH BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
With superb croché fringes, at $16, $18 and $20.
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS AT $12 AND $14.
EXQUISITE VERY HEAVY BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
Superlatively trimmed, at $25, $28 and $30.
MAGNIFICENT VELVET CLOAKS,
Richest Lyons velvet, at $40 to $50.
VERY COSTLY EMBROIDERED CLOAKS,
At $70 to $120.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

ELEGANT PARIS MADE FURS.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway,
Having purchased the entire stock recently belonging to the assignees of Armand & Lamontaine, of Paris, and on sale at No. 361 Broadway,
HE HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS ORIGINAL STAND, NEXT DOOR TO THOMPSON'S AND TAYLOR'S,
Where he is now prepared to exhibit
THE RICHEST STOCK OF FURS IN THE CITY,
All of which having to be converted into cash before the expiration of the present year, he can offer advantages not elsewhere obtainable.
RUSSIAN SABLE CAPES,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE CAPES,
LARGE MINK CAPES AND CARDINALS,
HANDSOME DARK MINK RAGLANS,
ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA CAPES,
TIPPETS, MUFFS AND CUFFS.
THE VERY FINEST GOODS.
AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.

355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Are now offering
AT RETAIL,
A full and complete stock of the following goods, at a considerable reduction, viz:
SHAWLS, SILKS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
VALENTIAS, SAXONY PLAIDS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS, &c., &c.

CHEAP FRENCH MERINOS,
FROM AUCTION.
AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, NOV. 15,
300 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO,
At 75 cents, worth $1 10.
280 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO,
At 85 cents, worth $1 20.
350 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO,
At $1, worth $1 30.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
355 BROADWAY.

AT RETAIL,
RICH LYONS SILK VELVETS,
The stock of an importer relinquishing business, bought much under cost of importation;
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 15.
Citizens and strangers visiting the City are respectfully solicited to examine this stock before purchasing, and compare the prices with those asked at other houses.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
355 BROADWAY.

355 BROADWAY.
GREAT REDUCTION ON
RICH ALL WOOL PRINTED DE LAINES AND CASHMERES.
DE LAINES, formerly sold at 50 cents reduced to 37½ cents.
DE LAINES, formerly sold at 65 cents reduced to 50 cents.
DE LAINES, formerly sold at 90 cents reduced to 65 cents.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
WILL OFFER
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 15,
Their entire stock of
PLAIN, PLAID AND FANCY POPLINS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

355 BROADWAY.
NEW SILK AND VELVET ROBES.
THE NEW PERSIAN ROBE,
Lately introduced in Paris,
acknowledged to be the Robe of the season.
OPEN AT RETAIL,
On Monday, Nov. 15.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.
200 pieces FANCY SILKS at $1, worth $1 50.
NEW PATTERNS.
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 15,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
355 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS
AT RETAIL
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open on Monday, Nov. 15,
300 pairs LACE CURTAINS, from $5 per pair,
Bought at a great sacrifice on the original cost.
355 BROADWAY.

REAL WELSH FLANNELS,
Cheaper than ever before offered,
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 15,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
355 BROADWAY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
MONDAY, NOV. 15,
300 ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS, at $5, reduced from $7
250 ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS, at $6, reduced from $8.
100 ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS, at $8, reduced from $10.
ALSO,
75 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, at $11, reduced from $14.
150 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, at $13, reduced from $16.
100 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, at $15, reduced from $20.
100 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, at $20, reduced from $30.
The above goods will be found the greatest bargains ever offered in this City. Canal, corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer another
LARGE LOT, AT RETAIL,
On Monday, Nov. 15,
FROM $3 TO $15 PER PAIR.
We would call the attention of Hotel-keepers to the ABOVE GOODS,
as they are 50 per cent. under price.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

RICH PARIS RIBBONS.
ENTIRE IMPORTATION
NOW SELLING,
MUCH UNDER COST.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

PURCHASED AT A SACRIFICE, AND WILL
Be opened on Monday, Nov. 15,
FOR RETAIL—CHEAP,
1,000 pieces Poil de Chevre, entirely new Winter styles, for ladies' dresses, at 20 cents per yard—worth 31 cents.
1,000 pieces very choice styles, do., do., for ladies' dresses, at 35 cents per yard—worth 37½.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Collars, Sleeves, Robes, Caps, Trimmings, &c.
Also,
CHEA

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER, 16, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Benefit of Mr. W. A. Moore—Andy Blake—The Life of an Actress.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—An Object of Interest.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Going to the Bad—Neptune's Defeat—Dying for Love.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Macbeth—Lucrezia Borgia—A Kiss in the Dark.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Bottle—Dechalumeaux—Lost Treasure.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Treidon's Theatre of Art—Dr. Valentine—Indian Giant.

MINSTREL HALL—Campbell's Minstrels—Ethiopian Entertainment.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Nixon & Kemp's Grand Equestrial.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Bunnio and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office, to-day, at 3 P.M.

The mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool on Saturday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. Lefevre, arrived yesterday with advices from Southanpton to Nov. 4. In passing down the Weser, she rubbed on the bottom, causing her to spring a leak, and in consequence she was detained at Southampton for repairs. We have news of the foundering at sea of the American packet-ship *A. Z.*, bound to Glasgow. All hands were saved. The Portuguese Government has permitted the official journal to publish a statement reflecting on the positions assumed by Count Walewski in the *Charles et Georges* controversy. There is said to be much indignation at Lisbon, at the non-intervention of the English. In the meantime another case of seizure has occurred on the coast of Mozambique, where, however, the Portuguese authorities made all haste to repair the blunder. A new Ministry had been formed at Berlin, with the Prince of Hohenzollern as its chief. From India we have reports of continued successes of the British troops against the rebels in Oude. Private advices from Canton attest the restoration of order in that city, and the inauguration of a Commissioner for the Province of Kwangtung. Lord Elgin was at Shanghae, prepared to go into the business of revising the tariffs with the Chinese envoys. The advices from Australia are without interest.

The steamship *Hudson*, of the Bremen and New-York Line, was burned in the harbor of Bremen on the night of the 2d of November; loss estimated at £70,000. The *Hudson* was a new iron steamer of 2,500 tons register, and 700 horse power, valued at about $300,000. She arrived at Bremen, from New-York, on the 26th ult., and was to sail again on the 6th inst. The agents of the North German Lloyds Steamship Company, in this City, have not received any intimation of the disaster, and are inclined to doubt its authenticity. The information reached Southampton by telegraph on the day appointed for the sailing of the *Vanderbilt*, which was detained one day over her time. It is supposed she had discharged her inward cargo, and taken in her coal and part of the heavy freight for the return voyage. The ships are all insured abroad.

Important Mexican rumors reach us by telegraph from New-Orleans, to the effect that the capital had been attacked by the Liberals and 400 of Zuloaga's soldiers killed, and that the whole country was in possession of the Liberals with the exception of the city.

The *Philadelphia*, from Havana on the 8th inst., arrived yesterday morning. Her news is of the usual interest. The British ship *Starlight*, entering the port on the 6th inst., ran on a reef, and it was feared would prove a total wreck. Preparations were making to celebrate upon an extended scale, the commencement of a new aqueduct, carrying water into the city. The event was to take place on the 19th, the anniversary of the Queen's birthday. The markets for sugar and breadstuffs were quiet.

From Porto Rico we have information of some hurricanes, which have inflicted damage upon the growing sugar crop. A shock of an earthquake was perceptible at Aguadilla, on the 24th ult.

The Overland Mail from California arrived at St. Louis on Sunday night, with advices from San Francisco to the 18th ult. Anticipated by steamer.

Advices from Salt Lake City to the 16th ult. have been received. Gen Johnston's command went into Winter quarters on the 12th. The reports relative to the gold discoveries at Pike's Peak had created considerable excitement at Salt Lake, and numbers were leaving for the diggings. The case of the Indians who committed the outrages on Mrs. Marker and her daughters had been commenced. Heavy rains and high winds prevailed in the Territory, and the snow on the mountains was three feet deep.

The telegraph brings us reports of snow having fallen, yesterday, over a large extent of country, and in some localities to a sufficient depth to make good sleighing. The thermometer at White River Junction, Vt., on Saturday, marked 9° above zero—the greatest degree of cold this Fall of which we have any record. Snow fell, yesterday, as far South as Washington, where, as here, it continued a great part of the day, but melted as fast as it fell.

The Litchfield Bank, at Litchfield, Conn., was enjoined yesterday by Judge Ellsworth at Hartford, and receivers were appointed. Four months are allowed for the presentation of claims. The affairs of the institution are said to be in a bad condition.

Twelve lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer *Fulton City*, in the Ohio River, on Tuesday last. She struck a snag, and went down in sixteen feet of water. Boat and cargo a total loss.

At a special meeting of the Board of Education, held last evening, the Finance Committee submitted a draft of the annual estimate of School money for 1859. It was computed that $1,296,000 would be required for the purposes of public instruction in this City during the following year. Several items of the estimate were amended, reducing the entire amount to $1,246,000, and it was adopted. It was resolved to request the Comptroller to authorize the City Chamberlain to place $126,000 in the City Treasury, subject to the orders of the Board.

The Anti-Tammany Democratic City Convention, at an adjourned meeting, nominated Mr. Stephen P. Russell for Comptroller in place of Mr. J.T. Soutter, who refused to be a candidate.

A Ladies' Mount Vernon Association was organized in Jersey City, last evening. Its object is to collect funds to be appropriated, with those contributed by sister societies throughout the Union, to the purchase of the Tomb of Washington. The Mayor of Jersey City presided, speeches were made, and a Board of lady Managers chosen.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened with a moderate degree of animation for Flour, Pork, Beef and Hides; but quietly for Grain, Groceries, Naval Stores and Oils. 1,500 bales Cotton were reported sold at firmer rates. Freights were very dull.

A Bit of Advice.—The *Tribune* and the *Herald* ignore the existence of the Chinese treaty, because it was published in the columns of the Times. This is very bad policy. The result of it is that their readers consider them hopelessly behind the times, and cease to look in their columns for the news of the day. They ought to publish a document like this, which everybody wishes to see. If they are afraid to mention the Times in connection with it, let them steal it bodily as the *Courier and Enquirer* did, or copy it and then say in some obscure part of their sheets, as the *Express* did, that the Times has it also. This would be a great deal better policy than to suppress it altogether, and try to make the public believe there is no such thing in existence.

Popular Sovereignty.

Congress meets three weeks from yesterday. Its session will end on the 4th of March. If the whole interval is not spent in debating the Slavery question, adjusting platforms and preparing for the Presidential contest of 1860, it will not be the fault of politicians and party leaders. Every prominent man of every party has already a pocket full of resolutions, bills, &c., designed to define somebody's position or test somebody's fidelity to some party shibboleth. The Republicans, it is said, will move to abolish the English bill of last session, so as to admit Kansas whenever she may choose to apply, without regard to the number of her population. The repeal, it is acknowledged, can have no practical importance until Kansas actually makes application; and then it will be of no consequence, because Kansas can be admitted in spite of the law just as well as if the law itself had been repealed. But it will afford a party *test*:—it will compel men to define their positions,—and will thus help forward the great Presidential campaign in which our domestic politics find their beginning and their end.

Of course, so prominent and formidable a candidate as Senator Douglas must not be suffered to escape. He will have all sorts of tests offered for his action, by all sections and all parties, and it will be miraculous if he avoids shipwreck on some of them. If he were to consult his own political safety he would decline a reëlection to the Senate, and withdraw for a time into private life. Silas Wright never was so strong as a Presidential candidate as after his defeat in the canvass for Governor of this State. Douglas, however, is a different sort of a man, and is much more likely to take counsel of his courage and his hopes than his discretion and fears. He will go to the Senate and face the issues which his foes, of all complexions, are concocting for him. We wish him a safe deliverance.

The Richmond *Enquirer* exposes one of these rods which are held in pickle for him. The principle of Popular Sovereignty was incorporated into the Democratic creed at Cincinnati, having been previously embodied in the Kansas bill. Its main drift was to deny the right of Congress to interfere in any way with the question of Slavery, either in the States or the Territories,—and to leave the people of both at perfect liberty to decide whether it should exist among them or not. This principle proved highly acceptable to the people of the whole Union. It was recognized as eminently just in itself, and as affording a satisfactory and very welcome method of avoiding future controversies between the North and South on this vexed question. The Supreme Court indorsed the principle so far as to deny the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. That point, therefore, must be considered as settled. No party in the country, we presume, will be foolish enough to assert this right hereafter as a fundamental article of political faith. All parties will fall back upon the principle of popular sovereignty; but to console themselves under the necessity of so doing, they will immediately begin to differ as to the *meaning* of that principle. And here is a chance for new definitions and consequently for new party tests.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that although Congress cannot interfere *against* Slavery in the territories, it must interfere in its favor:—that slaves as property must be protected *by law of Congress* against the possible interference of Territorial Legislatures,—or rather against the possible neglect of those Legislatures to make any law upon the subject. This is to be brought forward as a fundamental principle of political faith. No candidate will be considered "sound," according to Southern quarantine regulations, who does not come up to Virginia high-water mark upon this point. The device is ingenious and is clearly aimed at Douglas. In his canvass of Illinois he took the ground clearly and distinctly that, although slaves would be property in the Territories under the decision of the Supreme Court, yet when there they would be subject, like all other property, to the local law of the Territorial Legislatures. Jefferson Davis in his speech in Maine asserted the right of those legislatures to refrain from protecting slave property by positive enactment, and said that it would in consequence become of little value. The point now is to require Mr. Douglas to vote upon the proposition that *Congress* shall legislate upon this subject, for the protection of slave property within the limits of the federal territories. And the *Evening Post* and other Republican papers are already chuckling over the dilemma in which the Illinois Senator will then find himself involved.

It certainly is not safe to predict what course he will adopt in such a case. But the dilemma will not be half so perplexing as that offered to him by the Lecompton bill. Nor is it easy to see why he, or any other Northern Senator, should go to Washington this winter with less confidence in the North or more dread of the South than they experienced at the last session. The events and elections of this Fall have strengthened them immensely in the positions they have held hitherto.

In our judgment, the great body of the people of all sections and of all parties are prepared to stand by the principle of Popular Sovereignty, in the simple and straight-forward meaning of the word. They are disposed to permit the people of every State and every Territory to decide for themselves whether Slavery shall exist among them or not,—and they will resist any attempt, from any quarter, to revive the exploded doctrine of Congressional intervention, upon either side, or for the benefit of either party. They do not want the Slavery question in Congress at all. So far as the National Government is concerned, they do not wish the subject even to be mooted or mentioned in the halls of legislation. They regard it as a matter with which the Federal Government has no concern, and with which it cannot meddle in any way, without damage to the best interests of the whole country and danger to the stability of the Union itself.

If the South is wise it will accept this basis for a permanent truce. It will ponder and act upon the sensible declaration of Senator Hammond, that "if the South *offer* no issue," it is not easy to see upon what question the Republicans of the North can again rally in a contest for sectional supremacy. We commend this suggestion to the Richmond *Enquirer*. Unless its zeal for some special candidate for the Presidency outweighs its desire for the success of its party and the peace of the country, or will waive all new refinements of the party creed, and admit the principle of Popular Sovereignty as the basis of all future political action, that principle is much more likely to be enlarged than restricted; and if the attempt is made to revive the doctrine of Congressional intervention, it will be very likely to end in the abolition of all intervention, on the part of the President as well as of Congress, in the affairs of the Territories. We advise the *Enquirer* to let well enough alone.

Impracticable Men.

In some of the most salient points of the policy of Mr. Bright, as contained in his last speech, he is not unlike a certain class of philosophers in this country. All his efforts tend to inculcate the doctrine that an extreme policy is always dangerous. And yet, Mr. Bright proves, by his speeches, that he is more of an extremist than are any of those persons of the opposite school of politics whose opinions he contests. He is one of those philosophers who give themselves up, body and soul, to one idea or one set of ideas, and who, having done so, refuse to consider anything besides. Abstract right is deified; but it is the abstract right of their convictions only. The fact that circumstances have changed, is no argument against their exclusive philosophy; circumstances have no business to change. It is not material that the world may not yet be educated up to a certain standard on which these gentlemen base their philosophy; the world ought to be so educated, and if it be not, it must, in an hour, accept the teachings of those who are, or who imagine that they are, better instructed than the world at large. These peculiar thinkers set up ideal examples of goodness, which are beautiful chiefly because they are distant, which are unsuited to the world of to-day, and which, therefore, would perhaps be distasteful if they were even immediately available. There are a great many of these impracticable philosophers on this side of the water.

Mr. Bright's darling idea is Universal Peace. The sword must be at once beaten into the plowshare, and the spear into the pruning-hook, and war must be known no more upon the earth. In the abstract, there can be nothing more beautiful than this abstraction—nothing more desirable than its realization. But when the orator preaches to the people of England that, because it is desirable that peace should reign supreme over the earth, they should resolve never more to fight, he tells them simply to leave themselves to the mercy of those who may not likewise adopt this millenial maxim. To say that a people must never resort to war, involves advice to submit themselves unmurmuringly to any act of aggression from their neighbors.

There is not a more beautiful abstract principle than that which teaches us to uphold the weak against oppression from the strong. Yet, like other abstract principles, it is not always practicable nor does its inforcement always present itself as desirable. It would therefore be as absurd to prescribe to a nation that it should invariably fight for its weak neighbors, as it is to declare that they never must fight at all or under any circumstances. We love Peace as earnestly as Mr. Bright does; but we cannot say that we love it better than national honor. We detest war as an evil, to be by all decent means avoided; but the sacrifice of national rights and national self-respect would be even more detestable and a still greater evil. We do not wonder, therefore, that the English people, while they gratefully acknowledge the force of Mr. Bright's reasoning, and the value of his advocacy of popular rights refuse to support his "peace-at-all-hazards" doctrines.

In our own country, however, there is no lack of philosophers, who, although they have not the ability which distinguishes Mr. Bright, are fully as impracticable in their views as he is in his. We see men every day eager for building up, on a foundation of their own peculiar ideas of abstract right, all sorts of theories more or less dangerous to society, and familiarly known as "isms." It is useless to argue with these strong-minded persons, or to attempt to convince them that Time will do more to redress wrongs than misdirected energy or willful and unjust interference with the rights of others. They will listen to no such arguments. Time is to wait upon them, and not they upon time. If they permit wrong they connive at it. It is not a question with them whether or not the power of permission or prohibition be legally or properly vested in them, or whether it be not pretentiously self-imposed. They do not even seek to inquire if on the same grounds (the various standards of right and wrong being after all arbitrary and comparative) the tables might not be turned upon themselves.

Seriously, we doubt the efficacy of these no doubt conscientious, but somewhat ridiculous, struggles to reform the reluctant world, and bring it to regard matters through the spectacles of half a dozen well-meaning, but very impracticable philosophers. The world has its own notions, too, and is very apt to adhere to them in all their changes with the changes of the times. The promulgation of philosophic views does no harm; on the contrary, if they set people thinking, they may even do some little good. But for all practical purposes of to-day, they are as useless and as vain as the stories of the *Arabian Nights*.

The Pacific Railroad.

Outside of the corruption which so unhappily pervades our political system, there is no one of its evils whose effects are more pernicious to the interests of the country than that of procrastination. It lives in our law courts, revels in our municipal halls, and is most rampant in our legislative chambers. The activity which pervades our social life has no connection whatever with our political existence. Beyond the appropriation bills which involve the division of the public money among hordes of political expectants, no enactment in all the long category of our legislation, is ever carried through with that decent and straightforward readiness which should distinguish a commercial people. Almost every measure before Congress is judged upon strictly party grounds. Its merits are regarded as entirely secondary to its subserviency to the views of the Democrats, the passions of the Republicans, or the prejudices of the Americans; and, no matter how great may be its importance to the country at large, it must be used as a vehicle for oratorical displays on completely foreign subjects.

Such has hitherto been the fate of the Pacific Railway bill. The shuttlecock of political dissensions, the sport of Party trickery, and the victim of legislative procrastination, it has been suffered to lie over, under the bombastic eloquence of simulated zeal, which has been even more disgusting than total neglect. We believe, indeed, that there are few of our legislators who give themselves the trouble of thinking of the immense consequence to us and to the world of the Pacific Railroad. The British, who, to their credit be it said, are rarely dilatory in carrying into execution public works of national importance, have already seriously turned their attention to the building of a Railroad from Halifax, across the Canadas and Western British America, to the colony of New-Columbia on the Pacific. This scheme, far more immense in its grasp and extent than our proposed connection with California, is unquestionably replete with objects of vast consequence to England. But the importance of its effects to her, great as they are, dwindle almost into insignificance when compared with the results which must accrue to us from our Pacific Railroad—connecting the cities of what we now call our West with the still further West at California. With Great Britain, the Canadian scheme is a question of opening new fields for commerce, and extending political power for purposes of aggression or defence. The United States, in addition to objects which are precisely similar to those of England, have also in view the nursing of new settlements, of which the *nuclei* already exist, and which only await the stimulus of the Pacific Railroad to expand into important cities, contributing to the power and swelling the resources of the Union. And more, much more, than this; the railway will consolidate our Empire, will bind California and Oregon and the many cities and other States which such a road will create or develop, in closer and more constant union with all the other sections of the confederation.

In view of such prospects, delay in building the road on the ground of an inability to agree upon its location, is puerile and vicious. It is not the selection of the Northern, Southern, or Central route that is now to be quarreled about. It is only the preference of the one route for immediate action, and the postponement of the others for later adoption. No thoughtful man, who will consider either the actual necessities of the undertaking or the prospective benefits which are to spring from it, can satisfy himself with the idea that one road will, after a comparatively few years, meet the demands to which it will itself give rise. There will be so many new and such constant calls from various cities all over the West for railroad communication with the Pacific, and with the places which will have grown up between the Mississippi and California, that there must necessarily be more than one railway route to the Pacific. But the one thing needed to effect all this is the pioneer road, and no petty party feelings must be allowed to stand in the way of its early commencement and speedy completion. Public sentiment is becoming aroused on this subject, and public feeling is everywhere hostile to any further procrastination in a matter of such vital importance.

There are already three routes before the public, the entire feasibility of every one of which has already been ascertained. Indeed, one of them, that from St. Louis, and through Memphis to Fort Smith on the Arkansas River, along the northern frontier of Texas, through the territory of Arizona, and across the coast range into California, is now regularly and with perfect safety employed by private enterprise for the transmission of passengers. The practicability of the undertaking, which has been long since proved by the surveys of competent engineers in three different directions, has been further and absolutely demonstrated by the actual use of one of these routes; and the more northern lines are regarded by competent authorities as equally good. The public are therefore naturally anxious that the Government should give its immediate attention to the subject of the Pacific Railroad, and we trust that the President will, in his message to Congress at its next session, take up this matter with the earnestness which it deserves. With three feasible and advantageous routes to select from, already surveyed, and waiting only for legislative action, it will be very hard if, through our unwarranted procrastination, the British are permitted to forestall us in the execution of a project which affects us much more than it does them. They have not nearly the incentive which should animate us; the railway must benefit the United States much more than it can aid England or her Provinces, and the glory of completing railway communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific should certainly be ours. Such a road must be the future highway of nations, and it is unnecessary to dilate on the pecuniary and political advantages to us which must accrue from having it pass through our territory. At any rate, it is proper that the Executive should lend its immediate influence to the project, and by special and decided mention of it in the next Presidential message to Congress, throw upon that body the responsibility of prompt action or further delay. Special prejudices in favor of particular routes must undoubtedly exist in various localities; but the national feeling evidently is that, no matter what section of the country may be chosen as the route of the Pacific Railway, a selection should at once be made, and the work commenced forthwith.

A Personal Apology.

We have trodden on the toes of the *Herald's* friends. We regret the necessity which led to this encroachment on our neighbor's sensibilities. We intended him no personal harm. When we exposed to public pity and disgust the degraded and deplorable condition of the six thousand prostitutes of New-York,—when we made the community acquainted with the horrible condition of public morals here, the destructive influence of the grog-shops, brothels, gambling hells and other houses of ill-fame which cluster in nearly every street and poison the very atmosphere of our City, we had no intention of offending the *Herald*, or of trampling on the interests and the feelings of its subscribers and patrons. We did not do it for the special purpose of lacerating the sensibilities of the main supporters of that delicious and refined print, though if we had given to the subject the consideration it deserved, we should have known that we could make no assault in that quarter without touching the very apple of the *Herald's* eye. We confess our carelessness and stupidity. We knew then as well as we know now, that the great bulk of the *Herald's* habitual readers are the people thus thoughtlessly and ruthlessly assailed;—that there is not a brothel nor a low groggery in the City where the *Herald* is not considered an indispensable daily companion,—and that any reflection upon the character and social standing of its devoted friends and patrons would be resented as a personal and inexcusable wrong.

We are not, therefore, surprised on the whole at yesterday's onslaught upon us. We confess our fault. We forgot utterly the intimate relations of the *Herald* to the class in question. We will be more careful about the matter hereafter. But why should the *Herald* be equally savage upon others who have not given it the same cause of offence? Why should it assail Harper's *Journal of Civilization?* That weekly sheet is made up mainly from the *Herald*; extracts from its criminal columns constitute the leading features of its table of contents from one year's end to another. It does its best either to supersede the *Herald's* circulation or else to deserve its praises. It is the height of ingratitude, therefore, for the *Herald* thus to assail the fair fame of its proprietors. We don't object to the *Herald's* abuse of the Times:—that is all legitimate and proper. We acknowledge, with tears in our eyes, the fearful provocation. We confess our faults. We assailed its friends. We invoked the aid of the law to extinguish the brothels of the City,—never once reflecting that this was equivalent to the extinction of the *Herald's* circulation. We are justly punished for our sins. But the attack upon the *Journal of Civilization* is utterly wanton and unprovoked:—and we cannot look quietly upon such injustice without remonstrance.

On still another point the *Herald* is equally cruel. He praises Bonner, of the *Ledger*, evidently under the mistaken impression that we had assailed him. Nothing could be further from the fact. On the contrary, we have always applauded his enterprise and sagacity, and rejoiced in his success. We have already congratulated him and the public, on the fact that Mr. Everett is to be enrolled among the regular contributors to his weekly journal. Why this should subject him to the injury of the *Herald's* mock heroics, we cannot understand.

An Unwarrantable Liberty.—The *Journal of Commerce* closes a sort of *post obit* notice of Senator Hammond's recent speech, which we published in full and commented on over a week ago, with the following:

"The New-York Times, of Saturday, not only coincides substantially with the main points in Gov. Hammond's speech, but *actually hints* that he may have the support of that journal for the Presidency. Is it not rather *early* for the Times to bring out its Presidential candidate?"

What particular object has the *Journal* in inventing such a story as this? The Times has never "hinted" anything of the sort, nor shown any disposition or purpose to support Gov. Hammond or anybody else, at this early day, for the Presidency. When the proper time comes we shall take such a course as shall seem to us most likely to promote the peace and permanent welfare of the country, without regard to party or personal considerations of any kind. The *Journal*, we are aware, has fallen very deeply into the slough of partisanship and is about as careless in its statements as the *Herald* or any other thoroughgoing party hack could possibly be. But there are some weapons which it ought even yet to abstain from using,—and one of them is imputing to other journals statements they have never made.

How Our Ballot-Boxes are Managed.—In the report which we published yesterday of the proceedings of the Board of Canvassers, one of the Inspectors stated that he signed the returns of the votes given in the First Ward, although he knew those returns to be erroneous;—and that he did so under the direct intimidation and threats of a rough, noisy crowd, who filled the poll-room. This is certainly a discreditable revelation of the manner in which the business of our voting is carried on. Another official, Kenny by name, did not sign the returns because he could not write! His signature was affixed by some one else. Such an incident as this would be disgraceful in the newest village of the remotest portion of the country;—in this commercial metropolis it is, if possible, something worse.

DEATH OF IDA PFEIFFER.

In the Fall of 1854, a slender, well-featured and unobtrusive little woman, who had roamed alone over nearly all the earth, took New-York in her course on her fourth grand tour of observation. She was received with a cordial welcome, held *levees* after the manner of distinguished personages, and for the space of a month was the object of marked attentions and unbounded civilities. Her stay was limited to a month or two, and her wanderings were then resumed. The lady was Madame Ida Pfeiffer, the famous traveler. The *Vanderbilt* yesterday brought the news of her death. She expired at Vienna on the 27th ult., after a long illness, induced by privations and hardships endured during a toilsome journey in Madagascar. Her age was 61.

Madame Pfeiffer, apparently a delicate woman, devoted her life to journeyings in all parts of the world, often under circumstances which would have tried the fortitude of strong men. She explored unknown localities, visited savage tribes, scaled mountains, waded breast-deep through torrents, saw the wonders of the East, descended into the mines of Peru, sat among the ruins of Hindoo temples and shared the rude fare of the California Indians, received marked attentions from the Sultan and was expelled from the Island of Madagascar by the Queen of that region; saw, in fact, nearly all that is worth seeing in the world, and has furnished a series of interesting records of her experiences. She was born in Vienna in 1797, was married in 1820 to Dr. J. Pfeiffer of Lernberg, and for several years after that event devoted herself to the care of her family. The death of her husband and the settlement of her children (two sons) left her at liberty to follow her instinct for sight-seeing, and from her fortieth year until a few months before her death, she was a traveler. Her first enterprise was a pilgrimage to Jerusalem,—"a spot," she says, "on which she always felt an intense desire to tread." From Jerusalem she went to Nazareth and Beirut, and, on returning to Vienna, published her first work, entitled: *The Travels of a Vienna Lady to the Holy Land.* This tour was shortened by the exhaustion of her finances, and was relinquished with great reluctance. But the lady, favored by the success of her work, soon equipped herself for another journey. The second one was an exploration of Northern Europe. Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland were visited by her in turn, and the results of her observations were embodied in a volume published at Pesth in 1846. Madame Pfeiffer had now seen the East and the North; her works met a ready sale; her passion for travel had grown; and she resolved to undertake a more extensive exploration. In May, 1846, she again quitted her home in Vienna, embarked for Rio Janeiro, arrived at that port in September, and traveled through the Brazils; went round Cape Horn, and landed in Chili, where she remained a sufficient period to know the habits of the Chilians; then made a flying trip to Otaheite, and afterwards went on to China, taking Japan in her way, and proceeded through A ia; visited Ceylon, and ended her tour of the world by a careful examination of the manners, customs, traditions, religion and natural wonders of the further and nearer India. After two years' absence, she returned a third time to Vienna. The narrative of this journey is intensely interesting. During the whole tour, Madame Pfeiffer was unaccompanied, except by her guides, but always received kind treatment, her defenceless condition being her best protection. She relates that she suffered greatly in dangerous regions, that she knew the extremes of hunger and thirst, that life was often in peril, but that she uniformly met kindly usage—was received into the tents of the women among the savage tribes, and that in no instance was she molested as she journeyed about, staff in hand. Her extraordinary tact and power of will carried her safely through. The success of this soon prompted Madame Pfeiffer to undertake another. Having remained in Vienna barely three years, she departed for the fourth time, wending her way to the Cape of Good Hope. She sailed from London for that point on the 22d May, 1851, and arrived at the Cape on the 11th of August following. The Cape presented few objects of interest, and she soon left it. Penetrating into the country of the Hottentots, she carried her explorations some two hundred miles into the interior, living among the savages on terms of amity and enjoying excellent opportunities for observation. Returning to the Cape, she sailed for Singapore, went thence to Borneo, where she resided for a month among the fierce tribe of the Dyaks, then went over the mountains to visit Sungau and Landek, and after a several visit to the settlements, bent her steps towards Java, where she received hospitable entertainment; went thence to Sumatra, lived another month among a tribe of cannibals, and came away entire, although they proposed to eat her, and were only dissuaded therefrom, she avers, by her representation that she was old and necessarily tough. The islands of the Archipelago were all visited by her, and the Sultan of Ternata afforded her all possible facilities for exploring his particular Island. The lady rode through his dominions in a conveyance drawn by "twenty-man power," as she describes it, for His Majesty owned no beasts of burden, except men. Afterwards, she went to the Celebes, and, having finished her sight-seeing there, returned to Java, and embarked at Batavia for San Francisco. The voyage was pleasant, and Madame Pfeiffer reached California in September, 1853. She visited the wet "diggings," examined the quartz formations, went up to Crescent City, lived among the Indians in Oregon, ran down to Acapulco and viewed the mines of quicksilver at San Jose, and then went down the coast to Lima, and made the tour of the Peruvian mines. Thence she went to Guayaquil, and thence to Quito, and in this stage of the journey suffered numerous perils and hardships, the rainy season having set in, and the roads rendered nearly impassable. Once she fell overboard from a canoe, and owed her life to her skill in swimming. Quito offered no temptations to detain her, and after a short visit she returned to Guayaquil, and departed thence for Panama. Crossing the Isthmus to Aspinwall, she took a steamer passage for New-Orleans, and then began her trip through the United States, which ended in this City in November, 1854, exactly four years ago. From New-Orleans she first went to Arkansas, then up the Mississippi to St. Louis, thence to the Falls of St. Anthony; thence by way of Galena, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Sault Ste Marie to Lake Superior; thence by way of Quebec and Montreal to New-York, arriving here in September, 1854. During her sojourn in this City, Madame Pfeiffer was the guest of Dr. Aigner, editor of the *New-Yorker Demokrat*. Returning to London at the close of 1854, she prepared her notes of this extended tour for publication, and the narrative is simple and interesting. Her last journey was undertaken about a year ago. She revisited Africa, and attempted to explore Madagascar, but was prevented from the fulfillment of that part of her plan by the watchful jealousy of the Queen, who subjected her to sundry indignities, and finally expelled her from the territory. While in Madagascar she contracted a violent fever, and did not recover from its effects. On her way home, after her expulsion, she visited the Mauritius, and sailed thence on her return, on the 11th of March last. She reached her home safely, and immediately busied herself with the preparation of another volume of Travels. The illness which still clung to her, however, terminated fatally.

Madame Pfeiffer, with all her roaming propensities, was not a coarse or bold woman. In person, she was below the middle size, had dark hair and brilliant eyes, was always clad with extreme plainness, and in manner was quiet and reserved. In a letter written to a friend, a few years ago, she describes herself: "I smile," she says, "when I think of the many who, knowing me only through my travels, fancy that my character, manners, even my figure and movements, are more like those of a man than a woman. How falsely do they charge me! But you, who know me, know that those who expect to find me six feet high, with a bold, imposing gait, and a dagger and pistol in my belt, discover in me the very reverse; and that in every-day life I am plainer, quieter and more reserved than thousands of my own sex who have never left the seclusion of their native villages."

The Labors of Senator Douglas.—A Western correspondent sends us a detailed statistical account of the labors of Senator Douglas in the recent canvass of Illinois, from which it appears that they were almost equal to the labors of Hercules. It seems that he has addressed his constituents in 57 counties. He met Mr. Lincoln in debate once in each Congressional District; made 50 set speeches of from two to three hours in length; 17 speeches of from twenty minutes to forty-five minutes in length, in reply to the compliment of serenades; and 37 speeches of about equal length, in reply to addresses of welcome. Of these 120 speeches, all but two were made in the open air, and seven speeches were made or continued during heavy rains. To do this, Mr. Douglas crossed, from end to end, every railroad line in the State, excepting three, besides making long journeys by means of horse conveyance and steamboats; the road travel amounting to 5,227 miles. By boat he made almost the entire western side of the State, and all that portion of the Illinois River which is navigable by steamboats.

The Tehuantepec Route.—The bark *Rapid*, Capt. Marchant, arrived to-day from Vera Cruz. She is the vessel that took from this port, in July last, the 200 workmen for the Tehuantepec Road. Capt. M. reports that they all arrived in good health, and that in his opinion Mr. Murphy, the overseer, understands and is well calculated for that business. He embarked all his men up the river. The road was rapidly progressing when the *Rapid* sailed from that place (Minatitlan) which was in September. Buildings were speedily being erected at Minatitlan for the accommodation of passengers taking the Tehuantepec route to the Pacific.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

Illness of Secretary Floyd—The Nicaraguan Emigrants—News by the Southern Mails, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 15.

Secretary Floyd has been confined to his bed for several days past by severe illness.

New-Orleans dates to the 11th inst. have been received here this evening. The *True Delta* abuses the President's Fillibuster Proclamation; the *Picayune* rejoices over the opening of the Tehuantepec route, and the *Delta* urges the reëlection of Senator Benjamin, and denounces Senator Hammond's late speech.

Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Monday, Nov. 15.

Sr. Yrissari, in response to inquiry, emphatically denies that he has given passports to the Nicaraguan Southern emigrants; but it was the belief of the Collector at Mobile that they were thus supplied.

The most intimate friends of Mr. Appleton deny that he intends resigning the Assistant Secretaryship of State to resume the editorship of the *Union*, or that he is interested in the pecuniary concerns of that paper.

Mr. Richard Fitzpatrick, of Texas, has been appointed Consul at Metamoras, Mexico.

News From Utah.

St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 15.

Mr. Brown, the Utah correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, has arrived here. He left Salt Lake on the 16th ult. The investigation of the case of the Indians charged with committing outrages upon Mrs. Marker and her daughter, had commenced before Judge Sinclair.

General Johnston went into Winter quarters on the 12th ult.

Heavy rains and high winds prevailed at Camp Floyd.

The story stating that Indian Agent Hunt was allowing Indian squaws to be sold as mistresses to the officers of the troops, has no truth in it.

The snow on the mountains was three feet deep, and the ice three inches thick. Several trains will be unable to pass through them.

Considerable excitement existed at Salt Lake City in reference to the reports of gold at Pike's Peak, and numbers were leaving for the diggings there.

The Litchfield Bank Enjoined.

Hartford, Conn., Monday, Nov. 15.

The Litchfield Bank had a hearing before Judge Ellsworth, in this city, this afternoon. The Bank Commissioners made a report showing the Bank to be insolvent, and not in a condition to go on. The Bank was enjoined, and Abijah Catlin and F. E. Hammon were appointed receivers. Four months is allowed for the presentation of claims against the bank. The affairs of the bank are at present in a bad condition, but the receivers are practical business men, in whose hands every dollar that can be made available will be received for the benefit of the creditors.

Loss of the Steamer Fulton City and Twelve Lives.

Cincinnati, Monday, Nov. 15.

The steamer *Fulton City*, bound from Pittsburg to St. Louis, struck a stump at Buffington Island on Tuesday morning, and sunk in 16 feet of water. Twelve deck passengers were drowned. The boat, which was valued at $18,000 and insured for $10,000, is a total loss. The rescued passengers lost all their baggage.

Important Mexican Rumors.

New-Orleans, Monday, Nov. 15.

The steamship *General Rusk* has arrived here with Indianola dates of the 12th inst. Rumors were current that the City of Mexico had been attacked by the Liberals and four hundred of Zuloaga's soldiers killed; also that the whole country was in possession of the Liberals with the exception of the capital.

Weather Reports.

Oswego, Monday, Nov. 15—10 A. M.

Snow fell last evening to the depth of five inches, and began falling very rapidly again this morning. There is now good sleighing and it is still snowing.

Oswego, Monday, Nov. 15—1:35 P. M.

Ogdensburg, 11 A. M.—Just began snowing; thermometer 27°.

Watertown.—A slight fall of snow at 8 o'clock; cloudy; thermometer 28°.

Pulaski.—Six inches of snow on the ground, and still snowing; thermometer 30°.

Oswego.—Eight inches of snow, and snowing; thermometer 29°.

Philadelphia.—Snow commenced falling here this morning. It melts as fast as it falls.

Washington.—A light snow-storm commenced here at 10¼ A. M. It snowed the greater part of the day, but it immediately melted.

Boston.—Indications of snow.

Montreal.—There is sleighing here. The thermometer this morning stood at 18° above zero.

White River Junction, Vt.—The thermometer, on Saturday morning, was at 9° above zero. There are three inches of snow.

Burning of the Howard Block in Boston.

Boston, Monday, Nov. 15—10:20 P. M.

Howard block took fire early this evening, and nothing now remains but a portion of the walls. Howard Hall was in this block. The theatre, which adjoins it, is now on fire, and it is hardly likely that it will be saved.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

St. Lou

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LECTURE BY THE REV. DR. TYNG, ON THE CELEBRATED MISSIONARY, JUDSON.—The Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., lectured last night in the Cooper Institute, before the Young Men's Christian Association, on "The Life and Character of Dr. JUDSON." The efforts and achievements of Christian Missions in the present century, had, he said, overcome all the derision and hostility which marked their feeble but glorious birth, and had now the world's constrained acknowledgment of their unprecedented power as agents of human civilization and commanding influence, as helpmeets to science, and adjuncts of all works and plans for the legitimate prosperity of man. These great schemes had found, too, their proper agents, to whose efforts they had given ample scope. In modern missionary effort there was no greater name than that of JUDSON. In the exhibition of all the properties of human greatness, which, in the higher line of life, are adapted to secure the reverence and respect of men, there was no name more entitled to high and permanent renown, or more sure to retain that renown as the procession of the ages goes on to the universal completion of the Christian triumph. The Lecturer proceeded to give a very interesting account of JUDSON's collegiate career, of his relapse into deism, his subsequent and providential conversion, his sudden call to engage in the work of foreign missions, his discouragements at home, his voyage to England for aid, its misfortunes and fruitless results, his eventual success in America, his departure for Calcutta, his conversion on the voyage to the Baptist creed, and the consequent dissolution of his relations with his fellow missionaries, his trials in Calcutta, the remarkable means by which he and his admirable wife were conveyed to Burmah, his extraordinary labors there, his triumphs, and his death. These leading events of his career were each made the subject of circumstantial detail, and clothed with a captivating interest.

CHESS COMBAT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—The arrangements for a chess match, to be played by telegraph between the New-York and Philadelphia Chess Clubs have been completed. Play will commence this evening at 6 o'clock, P. M., in the Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange. The Philadelphians will play at the office of the American Telegraph Company, in their own city. The players of the New-York Club are THEODORE LICHTENHEIM, C. D. MEAD, JAMES THOMPSON, DANIEL W. FISKE and FREDERICK PERRIN; those of the Philadelphia Club are H. F. MONTGOMERY, N. G. THOMAS, P. RANDOLPH, LEWIS ELKIN and Dr. S. LEWIS. This match is for two games, but should each party win one, a third game, or conqueror, will be played. If the match is not terminated by 10 o'clock this evening, it will be resumed at a subsequent date. The sight will be interesting to spectators, who are to be admitted to witness the combat.

IMPORTANT TO NEWSPAPER CONTRIBUTORS.—Dr. JOHN MCELHERAN, a newspaper writer of repute, brought an action in the First District Court to recover $90 for literary matter contributed to a newspaper known as the New-York *Catholic Tablet*, of which the proprietors and puolishers are Messrs. D. & J. SADLIER. The plaintiff testified that he had been employed by the Editor to write the articles in question, and produced in evidence the first number of the paper, to show not only that his contribution appeared therein, but that an editorial addressed to the public announced "with pride" that he (Dr. MCE.) was one of their contributors. It was contended for the plaintiff that the ostensible and actual Editor of a paper is the general agent of its owners in regard to the literary talent employed, and that, by virtue of his office, he has an implied authority to accept or reject articles presented for publication, with the understanding that, if published, they shall be paid for, and that such is the usual custom. One of the defendants denied on oath that they had any knowledge whatever of Dr. MCELHERAN's contribution until after the paper was published, and stated that the Editor had no authority from them to employ any paid contributor. The Court held that the engagement by the Editor did not bind the proprietors, unless the plaintiff showed that they had authorized such engagement, and refused to receive any evidence as to custom in regard to editorial power in the premises.

LADIES' MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION IN JERSEY CITY.—An assemblage, largely composed of ladies, gathered at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, last evening, for the purpose of organizing an association, the object of which should be cooperation with the various other similar Societies in the United States in the purchase of the Tomb of Washington. The Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Mayor of Jersey City, was called to the Chair, and AUGUSTUS A. HARDENBURGH, Esq., was the Secretary of the meeting. Addresses were made by the Hon. A. O. ZABRISKIE, the Hon. ROBT. GILCHRIST, Jr., A. S. HATCH, Esq., Rev. P. D. VANCLEEF, and the Hon. ISAAC W. SCUDDER, in behalf of the objects of the meeting, and in eulogy of the Father of His Country, and a Society to be known as "The Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of Jersey City," was formed. The following Lady Managers were chosen by acclamation: Mrs. C. Van Vorst, Mrs. D. S. Gregory, Jr., Mrs. Wm. Burnstead, Mrs. J. V. Brewer, Mrs. Chas. Fink, Mrs. Philip Gordon, Miss Mary Zubriskie, Miss A. Schuyler, Miss Sarah Gilchrist, Miss Cornelia Davis, Miss Elizabeth French and Miss Kate Bacot.

RELIEF OF THE QUARANTINE GARRISON.—The left wing of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Colonel LEGAL, were relieved of Quarantine duty yesterday, by Companies A, B, F, and G, of the Fifth Regiment, Col. SCHWARTZWÆLDER, numbering one hundred and twenty-five officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. It was a wretched day for a military turn-out; but the Fifth Regiment, as they marched down to the ferry-boat, presented a most creditable appearance.

CANAL-BOAT SUNK AND NARROW ESCAPE.—A canal-boat lying at the foot of pier No. 48 N. R. sank at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. She was deeply loaded with coal, and being a little leaky, and not having been properly pumped the night previous, the heavy swell caused by the passing of an Albany steamer caused her to sink suddenly. The Captain and another man who were on board jumped from their berths, and had the greatest difficulty in saving themselves from drowning. Their shouts in the water brought some twenty Second Ward policemen to their assistance, who rescued them from their unpleasant situation.

CITY RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—A correspondent calls attention to the frequency of serious accidents upon our City Railroads, which he attributes to insufficient and improper harness and other fixtures. None of the cars have either poles or breeching for the horses, and the only way to stop them in case of accident is by the brakes, which the driver alone is compelled to work with one hand. He enumerates several accidents which are directly traceable to this defect, and calls upon the Railroad Companies to see that it is remedied.

THE LAW SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The introductory lecture of Professor DWIGHT gave full assurance to all who know the constant demand in this City for good legal instruction, that he would soon gather a school around him. Sooner even than was expected, it has swelled beyond the possibilities of one hour of daily instruction, and consequently the Professor is obliged to divide his class into two sections; one to attend in the morning at 9 o'clock, the other, as now, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. We refer to the advertisement.

SENATE SANITARY COMMITTEE.—Messrs. METTAM & BURKE, Civil Engineers, presented to this Committee, at its session yesterday afternoon, drawings of plans for receiving basins at the ends of sewers at the bulkheads and piers of the City. The purpose of the plan is to prevent the accumulation of filth at the slips, and poisonous exhalations in houses near which sewers pass. No gentleman appearing to offer testimony, the Committee adjourned until Wednesday.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Board of County Canvassers was in session only three hours yesterday. The returns from the Twelfth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards were canvassed. With the exception of the correction of the returns from several Wards, the labors of the Board are completed. The Board adjourned to 12 M. to-day.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board was to have met yesterday, at 2 P. M., but at the appointed hour Messrs. BOWEN and STRANAHAN were the only members present, and half an hour after they declared the Board adjourned to Monday next, at 2 P. M.

THE NOON PRAYER MEETING.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, one of the Pastors of the Collegiate Church in this City, has written a history of the Fulton-street noon prayer meeting and of other similar meetings in this City and elsewhere, which is published at No. 61 Franklin-street and may be had at the bookstores. This volume will supply a general demand, and its contents and illustrations will be found to be a valuable contribution to our permanent religious literature.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—But six Councilmen answered to the roll-call, last evening, at the meeting of the Board. It was therefore declared adjourned until 5 o'clock to-day.

Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Jr., lectures before the Mercantile Library Association to-night at Cooper's Institute upon the "Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," giving a historical and scientific sketch since VOLTA's discovery. The subject will be illustrated by numerous experiments.

FIRES.—There were four alarms of fire yesterday—in the First, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Districts. The alarms for the Fifth and Eighth Districts were false; that for the First District was caused by the burning of a shed in Harlem. The Seventh District alarm was from a fire at 6 P. M. in a hat-block manufactory in Rose-street; damage trifling.

IN FOURTH-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Fifth District, at ten minutes to 12 o'clock last night, was caused by a fire in the slaughter-house in Fourth-street, near First-avenue, owned by Mr. HARRIS. Damage about $200.

Board of Aldermen.

MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1858—President CLANCY in the Chair. Mr. BOOTH asked permission, as a member of the Committee on Railroads, to present his views in reference to a resolution before the Committee to run small cars on the Hudson River Railroad, he not agreeing with the majority of the Committee. On motion of Mr. ADAMS, permission was granted; and the Clerk proceeded to read a long preamble in advocacy of a number of resolutions, the substance of which is as follows:

The first resolution requires the Company to remove the rail now in use on their road between Chambers-street and Fifty-third-street and substitute the grooved rail.

The second resolution provides that the Company place small cars on their road to run between said points at regular intervals, and that the Company be permitted to charge five cents and no more. This resolution also provides that the Company shall not at any time, either directly or indirectly, alienate or in any way dispose of the right to run small cars on their road under penalty of the forfeiture of the grant.

The last and most important resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Hudson River Railroad Company be and they are hereby directed to cease the running of locomotives of steam engines below Fifty-third-street, immediately upon the small cars being placed on their road, in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

The Mayor sent in two vetoes of resolutions remitting taxes of John Purdy and Thomas Duane.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department transmitted the Annual Fire Returns, giving the name and residence of every fireman in the Department.

On motion of Mr. TUCKER, the report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies on repairing the Station-houses of the City and building five new ones, was taken up. Messrs. TUCKER, HOFFMIRE and BRADLEY moved sundry amendments, which were adopted.

Mr. TUCKER moved that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for all the work whenever any job exceeds $250. Carried. The report was finally adopted.

Board of Education.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening at 5 o'clock. It is provided by statute that the Board shall, on or before the 15th of November of each year, report to the Board of Supervisors an estimate of the probable expenditures of the Department of Education for the ensuing year. On the day appointed for the last regular meeting of the Board, when the estimate should have been presented, there was no quorum, and at the meeting yesterday, called for the purpose of considering it, the annual estimate was presented by Mr. WARREN, Chairman of the Finance Committee. As amended and adopted, it is as follows:

The Board of Education hereby estimates that *twelve hundred and forty-six thousand dollars* will be necessary for the purposes of public instruction in this City, during the year 1859, appropriated as follows:

Salaries of Teachers and Janitors	$600,000
Incidental expenses	90,000
Support of the Free Academy	60,000
Repairs on the building	2,000
Support of Normal Schools	20,000
Apportionment to Corporate Schools	30,000
Repairs through the shop	10,000
Support of Evening Schools	70,000
Books, Stationery and other supplies	100,000
Rent of school premises	15,000
Salaries of Clerks, and other officers of the Board,	26,000
Incidental expenses	13,000
Sites for new school-houses, heating and furnishing new schools and buildings, erected in 1858, and for repairing old school-houses and for new buildings that will be required in 1859	210,000
Total	$1,246,000

The annual estimate last year was $1,126,013.

Mr. WARREN also presented a resolution, directing that the Comptroller be requested to authorize the City Chamberlain to place $126,000 in the City Treasury, subject to the draft of the Board of Education. The resolution was adopted and the Board adjourned.

Police Reports.

THE MACKERELVILLE GANG UNCEASINGLY AT WORK.—Youths from 16 to 20 years of age make up the Mackerelville gang. More audacious rowdies do not infest the City, not even excepting the "Dead Rabbits" and Eighth Ward "Short Boys." On Sunday evening a respectable working girl was savagely and grossly assaulted by some half a dozen of the gang, while passing through Eighteenth-street, near First-avenue, on her way to visit an aunt. Her cries of murder brought two policemen to her rescue, and their timely arrival prevented her being subjected to treatment worse than murder. Two of the villains, giving their names as Patrick Heffernan and Bernard Smith, were arrested and taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH. The magistrate committed them to prison to answer for their conduct in default of $2,000 bail each.

GOING INTO THE TEA TRADE.—An Eighteenth Ward policeman discovered, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, two youths making their way out of the grocery store of Wm. Clinchy, No. 184 East Seventeenth-street. Each had on his shoulder a box of tea. Seeing the officer each dropped his tea as if it had suddenly reached the boiling state, when Dr. Johnson enjoyed its imbibation with the heartiest zest. The officer captured the runaways and took them before Justice KELLY, who locked them up, they pleading guilty to burglary. They gave their names as Philip Hand and Edward Duganne.

STABBING.—Bryan Feeny and Patrick Connolly live in the Sixth Ward, but, like a good many Sixth-Ward people, live inharmoniously. They had an altercation, yesterday, at their residence, No. 39 Elm-street. Feeny was not satisfied with using his fists and a club, and giving his opponent a black eye and a cracked skull. He used a dirk-knife, and the result was the infliction of a dangerous stab in the left side of Connolly. Feeny was arrested and locked up, and Connolly was taken to the City Hospital.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE FIRST VICTIM OF THE GOULDY TRAGEDY.—The death of ELIZABETH CARR, one of the servant girls in the Gouldy family, which was announced in yesterday's TIMES, resolves the Gouldy Tragedy into a murder—her death being the undoubted result of violence at the hands of young GOULDY. Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday at the City Hospital, on the body of the murdered woman. After a Jury had been impanneled the Coroner suggested, and the Jury coincided with the suggestion, that it was unnecessary to recall the witnesses sworn at the inquisition upon the body of the suicidal murderer. As to the cause of her death there could be no doubt, and he considered it only essential to read over the testimony taken at the former inquest and add to it the medical evidence regarding the death of the deceased.

The evidence taken at the inquest upon the body of Mrs. GOULDY, the same as was published in the TIMES the morning succeeding the tragedy, was read to the Jury. Dr. J. M. HOOKER, house surgeon at the Hospital, was then examined. He stated that the deceased was admitted to the Hospital on the evening of the 26th of October last; three wounds were on her head, two at the left of the vertex, over the front of the fronto-parietal bone and the other on the back of the head. Those on the left side were half an inch apart and ran parallel; the third wound was three inches longand circular in form; each wound extended to the bone and shattered and cu the bone of the skull; on being admitted the deceased was confused and hysterical; on the 5th of November there were indications of compression of the brain and trepanning was resorted to, after which she was very comfortable; on Friday last a sudden change occurred and she died on Sunday. He made a *post mortem* examination and found softening of the brain, caused by compression. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from inflammation and softening of the brain, the result of injuries received on the 26th of October, 1858, at the hands of FRANCIS A. GOULDY." The deceased, prior to her death, had lived nearly three years in Mr. GOULDY's family. She was a native of Ireland, and unmarried. Following the inquest her remains were given in charge of her brother, who resides in Trenton, N. J., to which place he took them for interment.

SUICIDES.—CATHARINE KELLY, an Irish woman, whose husband died a short time since, was found yesterday dead in the shanty in which she resided in Sixty-seventh-street, death having been caused by taking laudanum. Grief at the death of her husband is supposed to have been the cause of the self-murder. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts stated. Upon the body of the German butcher, HENRY VULTY, whose suicide was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES, an inquest was also held, and a verdict of suicide given.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRE TELEGRAPH.—There is a formidable row of telegraph poles throughout Brooklyn, east and west divisions, with wire stretched upon them, which leads into the various Police Station-houses, and produces the impression upon the minds of strangers, that there is instantaneous communication between the several stations in the city. Nothing, however, is further from the truth, as according to the statement of the Deputy-Superintendent, Mr. FOLKE, the instruments are of no use whatever.

REPUBLICAN SALUTE.—The Young Men's Ashland Republican Club of King's County met last evening at Washington Park, (Fort Greene,) by special invitation, at 8 o'clock, when a salute of 100 guns was fired in honor of the late Republican victory in this State.

THE NEW MUSIC HALL.—The projectors of the enterprise are progressing favorably with the subscriptions for the building, about one third of the required amount having been already subscribed.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the First Congregational Methodist Church, to be located in State-street, near Hoyt, is to be laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 19th inst. Revs. Dr. STORY and CLARK will officiate.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at the corner of Main and James streets, at 1, yesterday morning, in a store occupied by EDWARD READY, originating from a defect in the stove-pipe. Damage about $500. Insured. Three fellows, who gave their names as ROURKE, GALAGHAR and STANTON, were arrested for stealing a pocket-book containing $30 25 from the premises, while pretending to act as firemen.

FIRES.—Incendiary fires are becoming alarmingly frequent in Brooklyn. Six or seven, it is alleged, have occurred in East Brooklyn within a fortnight which can be traced to incendiary origin. An unoccupied house in Skillman-street was set on fire at 2 o'clock yesterday, but it was put out before any material damage had been done. A short time before the fire broke out a young man was seen to come from the building.

DROWNED MEN.—The body of some unknown drowned man is almost daily found about the Brooklyn docks. Yesterday morning it was a young man, about 25 years of age, with long black hair and no beard, 5 feet 9 inches in height, dressed in a black sack overcoat, black cloth vest and pants, and calf-skin gaiters. His remains were conveyed to the dead-house for identification.

SCIENCE AND REVELATION.—The Rev. Dr. PORTER, pastor of the Fourth-street Church, Williamsburgh, delivered, on Sabbath evening last, to a very large congregation, an introductory discourse to a series of lectures on the *Harmony between Science and Scripture*. He announced that on Sabbath evening next, he would treat of the *Correspondence between the Mosaic and Geologic Records of Creation*.

City Politics.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRATS—DECLINATION OF MR. SOUTTER.

A special meeting of the Regulars' and People's or Anti-Tammany Democratic City Convention, was held last evening, at Mozart Hall, Broadway, BENJAMIN RAY presiding. The Committee appointed at the previous meeting, to inform Messrs. SOUTTER and LYNCH of their nomination—the former for Comptroller and the latter for Governor of the Almshouse—reported that the latter had accepted and the former declined being a candidate.

A letter was submitted from Mr. SOUTTER, declining the nomination, and wishing for the success of the united Democracy.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for another candidate for Comptroller, with the following result:

STEPHEN P. RUSSELL	59
ANDREW MILLS	49
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY	4

The nomination of Mr. RUSSELL was made unanimous, whereupon Mr. RUSSELL, the nominee, arose and accepted the nomination with a few brief remarks.

Mr. LYNCH, who had been previously nominated for Governor of the Almshouse, made a speech, in which he denounced the "wire-pullers of Tammany Hall," and indorsed the course which the Regulars' and People's Democratic Committees were pursuing.

FERNANDO WOOD, in response to frequent calls, arose and made a brief speech. He said that Tammany Hall had widely deviated from the path which it ought to pursue. The Tammany Sachems—only 13 in number—instead of reflecting the will of the Democratic Party, presumed to govern it with an arrogance not to be endured. It was absolutely necessary that Tammany Hall and its 13 governors should be made to feel the popular will, and to act in accordance therewith. For one, he was determined to exert himself to bring about the needful reform, and he trusted that in this he would be aided by every Democrat who valued the true interests of the People's Party and favored popular sovereignty. He felt quite sure that 25,000 votes would be cast for the nominees of the Peoples and Regulars Conventions at the coming election. He had enlisted in the fight against the 13 sachems not only for the forthcoming election, but for the next, and the next; not for one year alone, but for ten years, if necessary to insure success. He had but little hopes of the men of Tammany. They would compromise and deceive, compromise and deceive again, and he was quite prepared for the feeling so widespread that it was but just and right and necessary to build a new and real Tammany—a Peoples' Hall, to be governed by the Democratic masses, and by them only. Towards this end—the erection of a new hall—he was pleased to be able to announce that $50,000 had been already subscribed, and he was sure that as much more as was necessary would be forthcoming.

Mr. WOOD's remarks were received with great favor, and at his conclusion Mr. MCGRATH of the Sixth Ward, made a few remarks, after which the Committee adjourned.

During the proceedings, and previous to the nomination of Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. THOMAS FITZGERALD, of the Fourth Ward, charged Mr. WOOD with packing the Convention in favor of RUSSELL, and accusing him of deception in proposing Mr. SOUTTER, knowing well he would not accept any nomination emanating from WOOD. A personal and angry discussion ensued, which ended in FITZGERALD's retiring accompanied by all the friends favorable to R. B. CONNOLLY. Considerable excitement was manifested against FERNANDO by the friends of CONNOLLY, who charge him with conspiring to advance only his own objects and aims.

TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

Primary elections for the choice of delegates to the various Nominating Conventions, in pursuance to orders from Tammany Hall, were held last evening in all the Wards. So far as heard from, they passed off without any serious disturbance.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR COUNCILMEN.

The Republicans of the Fourth Senatorial District, the First, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, met last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel for the purpose of nominating six candidates for the Board of Councilmen.

Ex-Judge LATHROP presided, and LEWIS HOPPS officiated as Secretary.

Contesting delegations appeared only from the Sixth Ward. After some discussion, the delegation headed by ISRAEL WILLIAMS (Van Wyck or Anti-Brennan) was admitted.

The following nominations were then made:

Chas. A. Stetson, Jr., Third Ward.
Cornelius Mullane, Second Ward.
John Edwards, Fourth Ward.
James D. Estare, Seventh Ward.
John W. Forbes, Fifth Ward.
S. J. Chatterton, Eighth Ward.

After the appointment of a Committee to notify the nominees the Convention adjourned.

A PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT.

Efforts are being made to organize a "People's Party" to act at the forthcoming election. A meeting towards this end was held last evening at the Westchester House corner of Broome-street and the Bowery. It was called by circulars, of which the following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1858.

SIR: At an informal meeting, held Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, 1858, at the Westchester House, it was resolved to call a meeting of a few leading men to consider the propriety of forming a People's Party, as the only means of securing the election of an honest and competent man for Comptroller, at the ensuing Charter Election, and, if deemed practicable, to call a mass meeting, to nominate Comptroller, &c.

Your name was mentioned as one who would favor the movement and, you are requested to meet at the Westchester House, corner of Broome-street and Bowery, on Monday evening, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Punctuality requested. By order. D. T. HEDENBERG, Secretary *pro tem.*, Edward Collin, W. T. Jennings, Edwin Meredith, and Nathan Nesbit, Committee.

The meeting last evening was largely attended, and included prominent men from each of the three parties, all of whom appeared willing to aid in the movement. Several speeches were made and various committees appointed, after which an adjournment was had to another evening of the present week.

Burning of Another Ocean Steamer.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP HUDSON AT BREMERHAVEN—NO LIVES LOST.

Information was received at LLOYDS, by telegraph from Bremerhaven on the 4th inst., of the burning of the North German Lloyds Steamship Company's steamer *Hudson* on the 2d inst., and stating the loss to be £70,000. The agents in this City have received no notice of the disaster.

The four steamers of the North German Steamship Company are the *Bremen*, *New-York*, *Weser* and *Hudson*, the last two being of precisely the same model, dimension and finish in every respect. They were 2,500 tons register, each, and their engines were of 700 horse-power; built by PALMER & Co., at Newcastle-on-Tyne, during the year 1858. They are of iron, like the *Bremen* and *New-York*, and are all screw steamers (not side-paddle, as described in the above rumor.)

The *Hudson* was launched three months ago, and went directly to Bremen to load. She left Bremen on the 11th of Sept, and arrived in New-York on the 26th, making the passage, deducting detention at Southampton, in thirteen days and sixteen hours. She left New-York on the 9th of Oct., and put into Southampton for coal on the 23d. This is the latest news received by the agents here concerning the steamer, and as they have always received prompt intelligence of everything relating to the steamers of their line from the agents at Bremen, they are in hopes that the news of the destruction of the *Hudson* may prove incorrect,—at any rate, that the disaster (if any have occurred) is not so serious as reported. Their letters, which have been received by the *Vanderbilt*, make no mention of the circumstance. The *Hudson* was reported to have arrived at Bremen on the 27th ult., and her regular day of sailing was the 6th of November. As the rumored burning was on the night of the 2d inst., she must have been in port just seven days. During this time she would have discharged her inward cargo and taken in her coal for the return voyage, together with part of her heavy freight. The light goods are always the last received on board. Of course, there can have been no passengers on board. The steamers of this line are all insured on the other side, and whatever insurance there may have been on the cargo was in Bremen. The *Hudson* was in command of Captain G. WENKE, who is esteemed one of the most careful and capable commanders in the service. The average value of these steamers is about $300,000.

The Emperor of Austria has allowed Baron Lionel de Rothschild to resign the post of Austrian Consul-General at London, and has expressed satisfaction with his long and faithful services; and has appointed Baron Anthony de Rothschilds to the vacant place.

Dr. King, of Taunton, Mass., is preparing a Life of the famous Gov. Dorr, of Rhode Island.

Amusements.

MOZART HALL.—Miss FANNY DEAN, a young lady who made her *début* at Wallack's Theatre, two or three years ago, went anew through the ceremony of a first appearance last evening, at Mozart Hall—this time as a vocalist, or rather in the dual capacity of singer and actress. The programme was a lengthy affair, and introduced a number of ladies and gentlemen, and fancy amateurs. Miss DEAN's performances were the most noticeable, and elicited an undue amount of applause,—undue because provocative of encores that were oftentimes wearying. The lady possesses undoubted versatility, is an acceptable parlor singer, and can recite pieces "in character" with decided effect. If entertainments of this mixed kind are popular, Miss DEAN's deserves to be. A sister of the lady assists in the duets, and is also acceptable. The attendance, we regret, was not encouraging, but if applause be a criterion of future prosperity, Miss DEAN will speedily achieve a position in the field she has selected for the exercise of her talents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. W. A. MOORE, the most unobtrusive practical and painstaking stage-manager in New-York, takes his benefit at this house to-night. Gentlemen of Mr. MOORE's profession seldom receive the credit that is their due. The wholeness of an entertainment depends almost entirely on the capacity and inclination of the stage manager. We all know that in all that pertains to the promptness, delicacy, and finish of the representations at Niblo's Theatre there has been little to desire. The credit is Mr. MOORE's, and it will, we hope, be remembered to-night. The entertainments are of the amplest kind. "Andy Blake," Signorita Soto in a dance, and the "Young Actress." Mr. BOURCICAULT, Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, and all the prominent members of the company assist.

A French Senator, General de Salles, has been shot by his half-brother, M. de Chenaleilles, a retired Colonel, at MONTAS, in the department of the Vaucluse. The fratricide is said to have been of unsound mind. General de Salles has died of the wound he received.

☞ **Humphreys' Homœopathic Specific Remedies.**
THE BEST IN USE.
THE MOST SIMPLE AND CONVENIENT,
THE MOST PROMPT AND RELIABLE.

Complete set of twenty remedies, in large vials, morocco case and book	$5
Complete set of family remedies, in large vials, plain case and book	4
Set of 15 boxes and book	2

Sent by mail and express free of charge on receipt of the price. HUMPHREYS & PALMER, No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

$50. $50.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* New style, price $50. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Rogers & Raymond's**
WINTER PROGRAMME
FOR
1858 AND 1859.
We propose during the present season to
ASTONISH THE PUBLIC,
by supplying to all comers the most
ELEGANT WINTER CLOTHING,
Cut after the new Paris patterns, manufactured by picked workmen, and in all respects of a superior stamp, at
LOWER PRICES
than have ever heretofore been current in the trade. Having purchased our goods advantageously, and increased our business to an enormous extent, we
CAN AFFORD TO SELL CHEAP.
Our stock for the Winter is now ready. It comprehends an immense variety of every description of dress and business in and out-door apparel for men in every walk of life, and a stock of
BOYS' CLOTHING
which has never been equa'ed in attractiveness, within ur recollection, by any clothing firm in the City.
In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT the best cutters are employed, and the assortment of Winter coatings, cassimeres, vestings, &c., is choice and large.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,
Opposite the *Herald* office.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.**
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD.
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Rats, Mice, Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Fleas, Moths, Mosquitoes, and all other vermin and insects.
For sale from 25 cents to $1, by the proprietor. JOS. MEYER, Practical Chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st. General Agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **All the Furs Worn,**
From the richest to the cheapest
Cut, according to the
NEW COURT MODES
of France,
At GENIN'S New Fur Room,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ **Fashion without Extortion.**
Superb Paris FALL and WINTER BONNETS,
Of the latest modes and unfashionably low.
At WILDE'S, No. 251 Broadway.

☞ **At Dempsey & Fargis', No. 603 Broadway,** WEDDING CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING STATIONERY, &c.

☞ **Beebe & Co., No. 156 Broadway,**
Have just received some new styles of
PARIS HATS AND CAPS,
For evening dress, traveling, etc.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Ladd, Webster & Co.,**
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds,** Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.
If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman.*
Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*
Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—*Christian Herald, Cincinnati.*
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
Sure remedy for throat affections.—*Transcript.*
Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

☞ **Preserve the Hair.—Jules Hauel's Eau** de Athenienne Hair Renovator is not a dye, but a wonderful chemical discovery, void of deleterious properties. It will transform gray hairs into their pristine color and beauty, obviate the decadence of hair, and replace what age or ill health has removed, without discoloring the skin or the finest linen. Sold by all Druggists, and at JULES HAUEL'S & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Keep the Feet Warm.**—Good advice; but how to follow it. Buy your boots and shoes at CANTRELL'S. He sells cheap. His fabrics are made with a view to comfort, as well as elegance of appearance. He has an immense stock of thick gaiters, shoes and boots for ladies, gentlemen and children, from which you can make your selections, and as—let us reiterate—he sells cheap, his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., is just the place to make your purchases.

☞ **The American Smoker.**—I have been young, but now am old, but never do I see a young man using the Weed without an American Smoker, that my heart does not bleed for him. I see through the vista of years an impaired intellect, and a ruined constitution. Young man, stop—or apply at once to the American Trade Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

☞ **To Gentlemen.**—Wanted, $2,000 worth of left-off Clothing for the Western market. I will pay fifty per cent. more than their supposed value for large or small lots. Call at the Store, or address, THOS. D. CONROY. No 44 Centre-st, N. B.—City and country orders promptly attended to.

☞ **Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style,** ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **A Paying Investment.**—A few Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company may be had on very favorable terms on applying at the Office, No. 23 and 24 Frankfort-st. AMERICAN TRADES COMPANY.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1815. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

HALLOWELL—MCQUAID.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov 14, by the Rev. Chas. J. Jones, ALEX. W. HALLOWELL to Miss SARAH ANN MCQUAID, all of this City.

HALLOWELL—FAIRCHILD.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 11, at the residence of the bride's brother, No. 17 Hammond-st, by the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, JOHN HALLOWELL, of Glasgow, Scotland, to Miss SERENA A. FAIRCHILD, of this City.

CANFIELD—FARES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 11, by the Rev. William Lawrence, Mr. CHARLES E. CANFIELD, of Greenbush, to Miss CHRISTINA PARKS, of New-York.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

THOMPSON—CRAIGROVE.—At Troy, on Thursday, Nov. 11, by the Rev. J. N. Parker, JOSEPH THOMPSON, of New-York City, to Miss CAROLINE B. CRAIGROVE, of Troy.

MUNN—BAKER.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 28, by the Rev. Robert Booth, BENJAMIN MUNN, Jr., of New-York, to MARY A., daughter of Luke Baker, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

MCCREADY.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 12, GEO. W. MCCREADY, an old inhabitant of this City, in the 81st year of his age. Also, on Sunday, Nov. 14, his son, GEO. W. MCCREADY, Jr., in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend their funeral, from their former residence, No. 73 Spring-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

GAHAGAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 14, after a short but severe illness, FRANK T., son of Francis K. and Mary E. Gahagan, aged 2 years, 5 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M., from No. 166 East 21st-st. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cem

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO INDUSTRIOUS, faithful girls who thoroughly understand general housework, are most respectable, obliging and capable girls, and their references very satisfactory. Also, a young girl of genteel appearance and willing disposition wants a place as child's nurse or chamber-maid; will accept very moderate wages. These, with other experienced servants, may be seen at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a highly respectable person; is competent to take the entire charge of a widower's house, where there are children; she is of industrious and economizing habits, and is not afraid to work; has reference as to character, if required. Address a note to M. D., housekeeper, 3d-av., Station F Post-Office, and it will be attended to without delay until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as a first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands French and English cooking; understands cooking all kinds of game and soups, and jellies; understands all kinds of pastry and baking, and no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 3 6th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK AND laundress, for a very, steady, trustworthy servant; understands cooking thoroughly; is strong, and well capable to fill a good situation, and will try hard to give satisfaction; is a superior washer and ironer, and has the most unquestionable City reference for neatness and efficiency. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATION.—A YOUNG GERMAN lady, of excellent family and good education, is desirous of a situation in a nice family; would be found a pleasing companion; understands dressmaking and the French language. Also, some music. Has no objection to go to the country or California. Address or call Miss C. Y. W., at No. 178 7th-st., upper side, on Tompkins-square.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, ECONOMICAL, hard-working and reliable woman, a situation; understands housework thoroughly; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the very best of reference, and feels confident can give perfect satisfaction to any family, either as housekeeper, cook or laundress. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent person; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing and French embroideries; has the best of City references from her last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place which she has lived for the last two years. Call at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objections to assist in chamberwork or taking care of children; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 160 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook and first-rate baker; understands all kinds pastries, soups, jellies, desserts, game, &c.; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1 Christopher-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, EXPERIenced woman, of middle age, employment in some good family; she is an excellent seamstress; understands housekeeping and would be very useful in sickness; can have 10 years' high character in the City. Inquire at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation; is an excellent cook and a good baker; is willing to assist with the washing; can give the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 16 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen until engaged. Call at the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family. Can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing. No objection to the country, or to travel with a family. The best of city reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 2d av., cor. 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to do general housework and plain sewing in a private family in the City; wishes to make herself generally useful. Has best of City reference. Apply, for 3 days, at No. 386 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., in the rear, 1st floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid, by a respectable woman who has lived four years in her last place. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 5 o'clock, at No. 34 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a native of the West Indies, as competent nurse and plain sewer, and light chamberwork if required; and also her sister, as seamstress and housekeeper. Call at No. 242 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK IN a private family; can do all kinds of poultry and pastry. No objection to the country. Has best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable young girl; understands all kinds of cooking; has unexceptionable references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 222 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT laundress, in a private family; she understands French fluting and all kinds of fine muslin. Leaves her present situation on account of her employer going to Europe. Call for two days at No. 141 Duane-st., room 5.

WANTED—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; is a nice hand at children's clothing, embroidery and shirt making; would wait on an invalid lady. Call at No. 49 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and very neat sewer; would do light chamberwork; has the best of reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as plain cook, or would do general housework in a small family. She is tidy and neat in her habits and has no connections in this country. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., up stairs, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and fine washing, or assist with children, and make herself useful. Five years in her last place. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 172 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE AND competent person as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRT, A SITUAtion as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to mind children. Good City reference. Call at No. 203 Jay st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to take care of children or an old lady; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 20 5th-st., for two days. Call at the store.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES to engage a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do fine washing and fluting. Can give the best of reference. Apply or address No. 124 Clinton-place, room No. 11.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking thoroughly, in a private family. Apply at No. 63 Stanton-st., 4th-story.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR ON Staten Island, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, or as laundress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a respectable married English woman; has good City references, and can be seen at No. 201 16th-st., near Avenue B. Address E. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Call at her present employer's at No. 15 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PLEASANT and willing girl, to take care of children and do chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 143 Lexington-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOK, AND to do wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, and to do general housework, by tidy, active girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress and housemaid; perfectly understands her business, and refers to her present employers. Call at new No. 30 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS OR lady's maid, by a respectable young woman; has no objection to travel. Apply at No. 99 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at the candy store No. 43 Hammond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress. Inquire of the family at No. 14 West 36th-st., where the girl has been employed for some years.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST CLASS chambermaid and laundress, by a competent English girl with good City reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, WITH GOOD CITY reference, a situation to general housework. Call, for two days, at No. 142 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

TWO YOUNG WOMEN, WISHING TO GO to California, would be very glad to give their services for their passage free. Best of references can be given. Apply at No. 119 Chambers-st., 3d loft, on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

A YOUNG WOMAN IS DESIROUS OF obtaining the hairdressing of several ladies by the month, or a situation as ladies' maid; terms moderate. Apply at No. 16 5th-av., between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock, for ten days.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS.—German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 128 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; can milk, attend a furnace, and would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has good reference. Address F., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN AS a storeman, or to drive a team of horses for a store; understands the management of horses to perfection; can produce the best of testimonials as to honesty, sobriety and industry. Address A. B., Box No. 173 *Times* Office. Will be punctually attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINgle man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; is a skillful driver, and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow, and is a good milker; also can take care of a furnace if required; City and country; 18 years' experience; wages moderate for the Winter, and willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man and wife, lately married: the man as groom and coachman; the woman as seamstress and to take care of children; both have good reference for six years; the man would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; both understand their business thoroughly. Address, for one week, W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND STEADY colored young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well and is a careful driver. Is also a good waiter and willing to make himself useful. Has the best of reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery. Wages not so much an object as a good place for the Winter.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a first-class driver; has no objection to wait at table if required; has the best of City and country references, and will be found an acquisition to his employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 171 Hester-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE boy, 19 years of age, to take care of a horse and wagon, and will make himself generally useful, if required. No objection to City or country. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at or address No. 211 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom; has the best of references as to character and honesty and ability; is willing to make himself generally useful. No objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 95 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, a Scotchman, in a small private family; he understands the management and care of horses and cattle, if required; he has lived for three years in his last situation; the best of references can be given; the country preferred. Call at No. 127 Cherry-st., in the Bakery Store

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG man as waiter in a private family; is a Protestant, has had eight years' experience in this City, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address K. R. A., at Mr. Geery's grocery store, Broadway.

WANTED—A GROOM AND COACHMAN'S SITUation, by a man that understands his business perfectly well; is willing to make himself useful other ways; best of reference from gentlemen in this City. Can be seen by addressing J. C., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family or a respectable hotel, by a respectable young man with good reference, from Dublin, whence he has just come. Wages or work no object, as it will be his first situation in this country. Address J. L., No. 11½ Furman-st., Brooklyn, or Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman, as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended. Small family preferred. Address F. M., at Mr. H. KERR'S, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, for 2 days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man, who perfectly understands his business and will be found willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference. Address Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION WITH SOME OLD ESTablished Dentist, by a man who has had 12 years experience, and is fully capable of taking charge of any branch of the profession. Address DENTIST, care of A. Van Valen, No. 47 Vandam-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable Scotchman, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses, and can produce the best of testimonials as to honesty, sobriety, and carefulness. Address A. M., box No. 172, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, OF steady, temperate habits, a situation as porter or assistant, in a store. Is willing to make himself generally useful. The best of references. Address JAMES C. COX, box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man; has no objection to take care of a small garden. Address, for two days, JAMES MOORE, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman of first-rate qualities; can produce the very best of City references. Address P. H., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as waiter in a private family; has good City references. Apply at No. 683 Broadway, in the Bookstore.

WANTED—A GOOD STEREOTYPER, TO GO TO a Western city; must be able to mould, cast and finish. Inquire at CORTELYEU'S New-York Type Foundry, No. 29 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A stationery establishment in the City; must understand the business; a liberal salary given. Address, with name and reference, BEAL, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family. For reference apply to R. M. CORNELL, No. 100 Wall-st.

JAPANNING.—WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS an ornamental painter; would contract with pianoforte manufacturers, sewing-machine patentees, or others, whose productions require ornamenting. Address P. J., No. 86 Murray-st., New-York, by letter, for one month.

TO LAWYERS AND INSTITUTES.—A PArisian Professor of the French University and Law School of Paris; ex-writer in Parisian papers and reviews, wants employment. He speaks English. Address AUCAIGNE, No. 39 Howard-st.

TO LAWYERS.—A COMPETENT CLERK would offer his services; references excellent. Address F. A. S., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO THE general housework in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer, and know how to make bread. A girl that can give good references may obtain a desirable situation. Apply at No. 102 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS TO ASSIST IN chamberwork; one that can dress hair required. Also, a waitress, to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock on Tuesday and Wednesday morning.

LADIES WANTED—AS AGENTS FOR SELLING a popular work that pays from one to three dollars per day. A good opportunity for respectable ladies in search of employment. Apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

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The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,

FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.

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Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place, United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES,
handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 455 Broadway.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, assorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

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CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 31 Bible House, Astor-place.

The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school, for a limited number of boys and young men, insures a thorough English education, high scholarship in the classics and mathematics, and complete instruction in modern languages and drawing; in connection with the most refining and elevating influences of moral culture. Circulars at the school rooms.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Law Class of this institution will hereafter be divided into two sections; the first will meet at 8½ or 9 o'clock A. M., as may be most convenient. It will be organized on WEDNESDAY 17th inst., at 9 o'clock; the other section will meet, as heretofore, at 4 o'clock; held at the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. The entire class will be present in the moot courts. The members of the Law Class are invited to attend the lectures in the School of Letters without additional charge.
CHARLES KING, President Columbia College.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 3d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

BOYS' SCHOOL,
No. 81 East 16th-st.
J. H. TYNG.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 43d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av. J. G. HUBBS, (15 years principal Mount Washington and Merchants School,) Rector. Boarders only $65; bookkeepers $25.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BER-THET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES.—No. 920 BROADway.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal.—Instruction given in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Classes are formed day and evening. Circulars and further information as above.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., upstairs, or 239 Water-st.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—PROF. PAUL DYRSEN will commence, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, an evening class for beginners, to consist of six gentlemen only. For particulars apply at his residence, No. 109 West 15th-st.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.—E. TELLERING, No. 483 Broadway, (established 1852,) will call on or receive new scholars for private instruction in the above languages, and make translations; will also teach English branches and classics. His *Method of German*, 50c.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Reopened on the 1st Nov. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 899 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited. The education imparted is thorough and under the best influences. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GEN-tlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st. A primary department has been added. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—AT THE MONTICELLO ACADEMY, Sullivan County, N. Y., Jan. 1. A well-educated and experienced teacher, to instruct in the English and Mathematical departments. He must be a member of some Protestant Church, whose moral character, deportment and manners, are of a high order. These latter qualifications are essential. Also, immediately, in same school, a gentleman who understands and can teach, thoroughly, Vocal and Instrumental (piano) Music. None but a superior master need apply. Address MONTICELLO ACADEMY, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LAdy fully capable of giving instruction in the English branches, together with crochet and embroidery, a situation in either a family or a school. She can bring the best of reference. Has no objections to go to a distance; money no object. Address, with particulars, R. G. M., Brooklyn Post-Office, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY a lady competent to instruct in all the English branches, also in French and music; salary not so much an object as a quiet home. Address A. Y., No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

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GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

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BALL, KNAPP & CO., NO. 177 BROAD-WAY, proprietors of Ball's Patent Reel Oven. This Oven surpasses all others in its simplicity and economy of construction, fuel for heating, labor in working, manner of baking, and capacity, for the room it occupies. Can be erected of any size, to bake from 5 to 200 barrels of flour per day.

MATRIMONIAL.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF College, now pursuing a course of professional study, wishes to open a correspondence with a young lady. The lady must be of pleasing address, good culture, and not over nineteen years of age. The correspondence will be strictly confidential. Address Box No. 428, Cambridge, Mass.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, salt-rheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 100 Fulton-st.; Nos. 305, 539, and 993 Broadway; and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHEAP STEAM ENGINE—THIRTY-HORSE power, cylinder 12 by 36 inches—as it now stands, on the Crystal Palace grounds—was worth $1,700, but was slightly injured by fire; $100 will put it in perfect running order. Price $650. Apply to S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, a first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 222 6th-av., for two days, top floor, back room.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY, which can be applied in all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extracting where Artificial Teeth are inserted. M. B. GRIFFIN, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LOST—IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, ON SUNDAY, the 7th inst., a small SCARLET CAMELS'-HAIR SCARF. $5 reward will be paid for its return at No. 38 Lexington-av.

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This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

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MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL,
Corner 21st-st. and Broadway.

Desirable rooms in this Hotel now ready for parties wishing board for the Winter.
JOHN L. MOORE, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, handsomely furnished, on second floor, all modern improvements, connected. Those wanting a pleasant home for the Winter, with especial attention to comfort and cleanliness, can be well accommodated at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WHERE there are no other boarders, below 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Three pleasant rooms on 2d floor, with Croton water; home-made bread, pastry, &c. Terms, $20 a week, including gas, fire and washing. Unexceptionable references required. Address G. B., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—THOSE SEEKING QUIET, GENteel board, in a private family, where they may enjoy the comforts of home, may find very desirable rooms at No. 256 West 22d-st. between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated for the Winter, with a pleasant room and partial board, in a respectable private family in West 22d-st. The house has all the modern conveniences. Address J. F., Union-square Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be obtained at No. 44 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, WITH board. They have all the conveniences for a genteel family. Also, rooms on 4th floor for a gentleman, at No. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. References required.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE ROOMS WITH board can be had in a first-class house, No. 22 West 14th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—TWO OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board at No. 48 1st-st., Williamsburg, within two minutes' walk of the Peck-slip and James-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, of quiet habits, and independent in circumstances, desires board and one or two well-furnished rooms, with a genteel private family; would prefer being the only boarder. Address A. L. M., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A parlor and bedroom on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentleman, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE PERSONS can find a comfortable home for the Winter with a widow lady up town, having three or four furnished rooms to spare. None but temperate, genteel persons need apply. No children in the house, nor any annoyance; and the same required. Inquire at No. 112 West 27th-st., up stairs, for a few days.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

NO. 51 GREENWICH-AVENUE.—ROOMS, with board, furnished or unfurnished, on the second floor; a handsome parlor, bedroom and closet on the first floor, and single rooms on the third floor; to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives; the best of board at moderate terms.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY CAN AC-commodate one or two single gentlemen with furnished rooms and partial board, on moderate terms; situation first-rate, and convenient to the principal ferries. Apply at No. 200 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, ON SEcond floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife; also, accommodations for one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 42 Rivington-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A FINE ROOM AND TWO bedrooms on the 3d floor of the house No. 130 West 38th-st., will be let without board, and furnished or unfurnished as desired. The rooms are suitable for single gentlemen or for the storage of fine furniture, &c.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1858.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America, Mlle. Wellis, Lisst, Gottschalk, Villanova, &c., &c.

Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,139,402 34
Average amount of Specie	1,430,196 49
Average amount of Circulation	344,313 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,831,169 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$981,175 00
Average amount of Specie	89,823 00
Average amount of Circulation	93,865 00
Average amount of Deposits	628,702 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, November 12, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Districts	$562,627 00
Average amount of Specie	58,152 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,284 00
Average amount of Deposits	383,957 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,994,458 48
Average amount of Specie	2,642,639 79
Notes of late Bank of America	21,846 00
Average amount of Circulation	84,863 00
	105,929 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,078,681 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discouts	$12,938,611 52
Average amount of Specie	2,556,931 31
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	8,365,855 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. RICHD. KING, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
RICHARD STACPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,133,536 50
Average amount of Specie	137,846 04
Average amount of Circulation	134,694 16
Average amount of Deposits	1,149,338 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,519,015 63
Average amount of Specie	927,013 13
Average amount of Circulation	389,012 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,735,752 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,616,102 05
Average amount of Specie	248,523 70
Average amount of Circulation	74,535 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,403,258 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,851,171 18
Average amount of Specie	1,031,690 10
Average amount Circulation	164,215 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,400,826 50

City and County of New-York, ss—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,512,015 26
Average amount of Specie	1,400,848 77
Average amount of Circulation	289,594 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,894,035 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,543,425 49
Average amount of Specie	401,402 88
Average amount of Circulation	225,145 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,138,661 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
MATTHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$329,368 04
Average amount of Specie	41,597 04
Average amount of Circulation	97,425 00
Average amount of Deposits	308,333 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,605,543 10
Average amount of Specie	274,262 96
Average amount of Circulation	164,733 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,221,274 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$541,923 44
Average amount of Specie	127,936 30
Average amount of Circulation	99,723 00
Average amount of Deposits	360,024 00

City and County of New York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858,

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,092,312
Average amount of Specie	869,928
Average amount of Circulation	290,825
Average amount of Deposits	2,533,823

City and County of New York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
J. O. HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$757,424 77
Average amount of Specie	113,743 97
Average amount of Circulation	146 435 00
Average amount of Deposits	629,242 09

City and County of New York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,990,431 24
Average amount of Specie	467,818 93
Average amount of Circulation	16,394 58
Average amount of Deposits	1,951,632 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,599,862 88
Average amount of Specie	636,776 74
Average amount of Circulation	147,839 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,261,399 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,648,444 00
Average amount of Specie	211,597 00
Average amount of Circulation	135,182 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,696,286 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$243,473 00
Average amount of Specie	26,705 00
Average amount of Circulation	84,622 00
Average amount of Deposits	142,797 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. JENKINS, President of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES JENKINS, President.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of November, 1858.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,967,451 16
Average amount of Specie	270,767 33
Average amount of Circulation	143,079 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,766,729 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$757,224 20
Average amount of Specie	92,028 27
Average amount of Circulation	123,654 00
Average amount of Deposits	626,930 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Dpeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$346,911 10
Average amount of Specie	67,388 80
Average amount of Circulation	44,842 00
Average amount of Deposits	246,860 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,432,785 09
Average amount of Specie	175,218 09
Average amount of Circlation	94,062 00
Average amount of Deposits	940,016 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,590,310 00
Average amount of Specie	244,297 84
Average amount of Circulation	201,082 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,424,427 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$891,809 49
Average amount of Specie	192,035 49
Average amount of Circulation	105,964 00
Average amount of Deposits	852,070 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,104,044 06
Average amount of Specie	378,399 73
Average amount of Circulation	261,024 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,687,771 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,382,580 68
Average amount of Specie	838,772 83
Average amount of Circulation	333,446 50
Average amount of Deposits	4,144,488 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$961,447 53
Average amount of Specie	118,455 30
Average amount of Circulation	114,445 00
Average amount of Deposits	735,945 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,745,979 72
Average amount of Specie	309,020 43
Average amount of Circulation	161,621 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,249,503 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,946,471 19
Average amount of Specie	755,566 22
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	274,666 60
Average amount of Deposits	3,560,008 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$303,354 96
Average amount of Specie	111,119 31
Average amount of Circulation	73,830 00
Average amount of Deposits	230,826 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$783,060 10
Average amount of Specie	180,304 01
Average amount of Circulation	125,830 00
Average amount of Deposits	729,690 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
F. R. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,555,102 98
Average amount of Specie	491,683 90
Average amount of Circulation	46,593 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,279,591 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,887,638 38
*Average amount of Specie	1,616,876 88
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	189,190 66
Average amount of Deposits	5,918,997 43

*Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,079,890 19
Average amount of Specie	268,844 94
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	137,180 09
Average amount of Deposits	1,358,799 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,310,183 37
Average amount of Specie	1,454,447 66
Average amount of Circulation	224,139 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,356,980 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,622,186 47
Average amount of Specie	235,981 23
Average amount of Circulation	120,462 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,061,748 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,282,689 74
Average amount of Specie	282,074 60
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	153,091 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,225,497 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$400,416 50
Average amount of Specie	35,381 01
Average amount of Circulation	91,301 00
Average amount of Deposits	294,415 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$439,481 94
Average amount of Specie	61,429 42
Average amount of Circulation	154,033 00
Average amount of Deposits	188,035 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of November, 1858.
E. S. MCI'HERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$301,385 78
Average amount of Specie	24,974 23
Average amount of Circulation	120,631 00
Average amount of Deposits	317,780 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$326,836 79
Average amount of Specie	98,756 23
Average amount of Circulation	44,512 00
Average amount of Deposits	303,044 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,735,395 73
Average amount of Specie	310,819 30
Average amount of Circulation	116,327 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,294,842 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
J. O. HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$557,312 31
Average amount of Specie	84,672 37
Average amount of Circulation	95,044 66
Average amount of Deposits	405,633 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of November, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,057,000 66
Average amount of Specie	194,996 71
Average amount of Circulation	127,898 00
Average amount of Deposits	919,434 00

City and County of New-York ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
WM. LEE. Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,361,188 41
Average amount of Specie	915,809 59
Average amount of Circulation	186,638 83
Average amount of Deposits	3,806,860 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEFE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$879,664 24
Average amount of Specie	114,291 32
Average amount of Circulation	114,955 00
Average amount of Deposits	543,697 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of November, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,565,439 97
Average amount of Specie	678,805 16
Average amount of Circulation	115,720 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,049,540 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,091,806 28
Average amount of Specie	182,372 72
Average amount of Circulation	93,877 00
Average amount of Deposits	784,726 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,279,229 24
Average amount of Specie	221,541 21
Average amount of Circulation	201,819 00
Average amount of Deposits	881,180 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,494,846 09
Average amount of Specie	914,296 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,464 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,359,932 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A.

OUR NAVY ABROAD.

Visit of the Wabash to Constantinople—The Sultan on Board—Remonstrance of the French and English Officers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FLAG SHIP WABASH,
CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858.

We left Spezzia, Sardinia, on the 20th ult—stopped a few hours off Messina, and hurried on to Candia, as it was understood that there was some difficulty, but we soon found that our presence was not required, and so got under way; at Milo took a pilot and went to Smyrna, where we remained several days. The Grand Pasha paid us a visit and spoke in the highest terms of our ship. The French, English, Dutch and American Consuls also made visits of ceremony; many other distinguished persons came on board to see the great ship sent here to show the Turks what the Yankees can do in the way of ship building.

We arrived here on the morning of the 11th inst., and the first person on board was MEHEMET ALI, who had received so much attention from our Government and people on his recent visit to the United States. Upon our arrival the English and French Ministers immediately entered their protest. The British screw frigate, sent out with the Minister, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, a few days previous, had been detained in the Dardanelles and refused permission to come up to the Sublime Porte, so that a dispatch-boat had to be sent down for the Minister—they now ask, Why we are allowed and they refused?

A few days since Flag-officer LAVALETTE and his officers paid a visit to the Grand Vizier, when the usual speeches, &c., were made.

On Friday, 15th, many of the officers went to Scutari, just opposite, to see the Sultan, on his way to the Mosque and review of troops. On landing he saw our officers, Minister, Consul, &c., and advanced and shook hands with the Flag-officer, said he was glad to see him, hoped he would remain long, and that his visit would be pleasant, and that every facility would be afforded him to see all that was to be seen, &c.

In the afternoon a steamer with MEHEMET ALI was sent to take the officers on an excursion up the Bosphorus to the Black Sea, which was made still more agreeable by the addition of the families of Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. BROWN. MEHEMET ALI is very kind, attentive and sociable, comes frequently on board, and we begin to know him quite well.

Next morning a firman was sent to the ship, and a large party took advantage of it to go through the Seraglio, and all places of interest. It was in one of the rooms of the Seraglio that Capt. BARRON received such a gross insult from one of the Sultan's household. While waiting for the numerous party to come up, he took a seat on one of the divans, when, much to his surprise, he was rudely seized by the arm and dragged off. He was, of course, very indignant, but acted in the most dignified manner. It was afterwards explained to the unmannered Turk that it was the Captain of the American frigate he had laid his hands on, and that his head was in danger, as the Captain was there by express invitation of the Sultan. This caused quite a change, and he was more humble in his apology when enlightened than rude when ignorant. I believe the Captain has, with much humanity, dropped the affair.

Yesterday Flag-officer LAVALETTE with all his officers, our Minister, Consul, and Vice Consul were presented to the Sultan. Pipes were smoked, set speeches made, and the usual ceremonies gone through with, and of course everybody very much pleased. In the evening the Flag-officer and suite dined with the Vice-Admiral at his Palace on the "sweet waters."

This morning the ship was all commotion. The Sultan sent word that he would visit the ship; everything was put in the most complete order, and preparations made to receive him in grand style. During the morning our Minister, Consul, Vice-Consul, the Turkish Vice-Admiral, MEHEMET ALI, and many other distinguished persons, came on board. About 11 A.M. every one had assembled on the quarter-deck, and the stir among the shipping and along shore soon told that the Sultan was on the water, and in a few moments he was alongside in his white *caique* with twenty-six oars, attended by his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Navy and War. The yards were manned in gallant style, and the Sultan received at the gangway by Flag Officer LAVALETTE, Capt BARRON; our Minister, Mr. WILLIAMS; Consul, Mr. BROWN, and the officers of the ship in full dress. The drums rolled, the Guard presented arms, and—the guns were to fire—but just at this moment, much to the annoyance of the 1st Lieutenant, an English bark run into our starboard-quarter; our boats were quickly manned and sent to haul her off. While they were clearing the rigging and getting her out of the way, the Sultan was looking on with much interest, and seemed to be much amused. When all was clear he was on the gun-deck, and witnessed one of the finest salutes that ever was fired from any ship. He then inspected the ship throughout and after an hour's visit expressed himself much pleased with everything he saw. Upon leaving, the salute was again delayed by another English bark," this time foul of our port bow; she was soon cleared and we gave him twenty-one guns, which was answered by the line-of-battle-ship just above us. This ends our mission; we have shown ourselves, and shown what we can do in the steamer line.

The Flag-officer then had his barge manned, and in company with the Minister, and MEHEMET ALI, went off to visit a retired Secretary of the Navy.

In the morning, Lord STRATFORD, the English Minister, will be on board, after which we will leave for Rhodes, Joppa, and Beyrout.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The United States Mail Steamship *Philadelphia*, McARANN, Commanding, left New-Orleans the 5th, and arrived at Havana the 8th inst., which port she left again on the same day, and arrived here early yesterday morning.

She brings twenty-two passengers, and a cargo of tobacco, segars, merchandise, &c., and comes consigned to M. O. ROBERTS.

She has had strong gales of wind from the northward during the whole passage from Havana.

The United States Mail steamship *Granada*, Captain BERRYMAN, was lying at Havana, waiting the arrival of the steamship *Empire City*, with the California passengers from New-York.

The British ship *Starlight*, in endeavoring to get into the port of Havana, in charge of the Spanish pilot, got ashore on the west point of the harbor. She apparently is badly broken on the sea-board side, and will not be got off. Her sails, rigging, anchors, chains and part of her coal (with which she was loaded) and furniture will be saved.

The bark *Ardennia*, brig *Nancy*, and schooner *Enterprise*, are still held under the will of Mr. SAVAGE, Acting United States Consul-General, and not permitted to go to sea. As he has been relieved, it is possible these vessels may be permitted to proceed.

On the 19th inst. the *fete* of her Catholic Majesty is to be celebrated at Havana with unusual show. The Captain-General has designated the occasion for inaugurating the work upon a new aqueduct intended to introduce an additional supply of water into the city. The water of the springs at Vento has been carefully analyzed, the quantity found abundant, and the royal assent obtained to authorize the enterprise. This new source of supply, in connection with the old water-works of FERDINAND VII, will, it is calculated, meet every possible demand. The work is to be principally done by emancipados.

Freights dull, and no charters of United States vessels for Europe during the previous week, and only one brig for the United States.

Stock of sugar, 75,000 boxes. Prices a little more in favor of buyers.

Exchange in London, at 60 days' sight, 14⅛ to 14¼ prem.; New-York do., 4 to 4½; and New-Orleans, at sight, 5¾ to 6 prem.

Health of Havana very good.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 15.

The steamship *Empire City* brings Havana advices of the 11th inst.

Sugar had slightly improved. Exchange on New-York, 4½ premium; on London, 15¼ premium. The British ship *Starlight*, ashore at the mouth of the harbor, was breaking up.

The bark *Ardennes* had been sold, and the affair settled.

Hayti—Small-Pox at Jacmel.

The St. Thomas's *Times* of the 13th has the following:

"By a very recent arrival we learn that at Jacmel (Hayti) small-pox is prevailing to a very considerable extent; it will, therefore, be necessary—and we have no doubt the determination is already taken—that the Quarantine Commission causes a careful examination of all vessels coming from that place or its immediate neighborhood."

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S NEW STYLE.—The Hat which KNOX has introduced, as the fashion for the Fall and Winter, is what the Cockney would call "a regular stunner!" Its peculiar style and remarkable neatness and elegance, render it an object of particular remark, and in many instances the wearers have been interrogated as to the name and whereabouts of the manufacturer. KNOX, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, being the fortunate individual, there is, of course, a rush for his establishment.

[Advertisement.]

AFFECTIONS OF THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY, No. 26 St. Mark's-place, is the only recognized Aurist in the United States, and may be consulted by those suffering from deafness, noise in the head, and all discharges from the ear, with the best assurance of success. His terms are within the reach of all.

[Advertisement.] 5C

SLOW MURDER CHECKED.

MR. J. C. GAYETTY has created wonder and excited gratitude throughout the reputable portions of the world, by a singular and admirable invention which comprises a *pure* paper, and that *thoroughly medicated*, for use in the water-closet. It is a PREVENTIVE AND A REMEDY for piles, and will become a standard article wherever people object to being slowly poisoned and tortured to death by the use of sheets of paper impregnated with chemicals of a deleterious character, or else rendered murderous by printers' ink. There is no question but what this neat, agreeable, and truly healing luxury will be patronized universally. Healthy persons will do well to use it in order to keep healthy. It will prove *cheaper* (its lesser recommendation) than any other style of paper manufactured. It is for sale by all wholesale and retail druggists. Samples can be inspected, and any quantity, large or small, purchased, at the office of the inventor, at No. 41 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ No wonder the ladies crowd the Fur Trappers' Depôt. If you will examine, you will cease to wonder, when fresh furs are daily sold cheaper than was ever known. New lots just received from headquarters. Don't mistake the number.

DRAKE, No. 9 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT THE PRICES.—CROSSLEY'S Medallion Carpets, $1 50; Royal English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 87½c. and 90c. per yard; all Wool Ingrains 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufactoring depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT percolates the skin, forces out all peccant or corrupted humors and gives energy to the interrupted vessels from the resumption of their natural play. 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

M. de Lamartine utters another piteous wail. In a letter to M. Philoxène Boyer, dated from Saint-Point, (his country seat near Macon,) he says: "I am here but for a moment; I have come to take (in all probability) a last adieu of my native home, and to remove the furniture before the place is put up to auction. If within three months France does not respond to our appeal, I shall leave her soil that I may not die upon it. *Ne quidem vesa!*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 15.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '67	104⅜	600 Reading R. R	58½
1,600 Tenn. 6s '68	90	100 do	s10 58¾
5,000 Virginia 6s	90⅜	200 do	s3 59⅜
9,000 Mo. State 6s	89¾	300 do	s15 59
10,000 Cal. St 7s new	91¾	300 do	s30 49¾
4,000 Brook. C. W. Ln.	101⅜	52 Mich. Cen. R. R.	52¾
2,000 Erie R. R. bs, '75	88	50 do	52¾
2,000 H. R. R. R. 3d Mt.	71⅜	100 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	13
6,000 Ill. C. R. R. bds.	93	9 Mich. So. & N. In. RR	22½
3,000 Ill. Freeland bds.	91	250 do	22¾
13,000 L. C. & M. L. G. bds.	27	150 do	s10 23
1,000 C St. P. & F. L. g. b.	14	100 do	s30 22
7,000 G. & C. 2d mt. bds	92	300 do	22
1,000 T. H. & W 1st M tbs	73	150 M. So. & N. I. G. S	51
2,500 Ik E. & W 2d Mt bs	52	50 do	b60 51
7,500 do	52⅜	400 do	50¾
1,000 Harlem RR. 1st M	87⅜	50 do	50⅝
10 Bank of New-York	310	250 do	s30 50⅜
10 Ocean Bank	95	100 Panama R. R.	s60 119½
70 Hanover Bank	90	100 do	b60 119⅜
20 Continental Bank	100⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	80
5 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	98	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b60 73⅛
50 Cum. Pref.	21	100 do	73¼
50 do	s60 21	150 do	s10 73
50 do	21⅜	650 do	73
25 Pa. M. S. Co.	104⅜	200 do	b60 73
200 Albert F. S. Co.	5¼	40 do	72⅜
2125 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	82¾	50 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	33
15 do	82⅝	750 do	33⅛
200 do	s60 82¾	40 do	31¾
200 do	t30 82⅝	200 do	s30 31⅜
300 do	b60 82⅝	100 Chi. & R. Isl. R. R.	63
400 do	b90 82⅜	50 do	62¾
800 do	s30 82¾	1400 do	62⅝
200 do	82⅜	150 do	s10 62⅜
350 do	s10 82⅜	200 do	b60 62⅜
20 Erie Railroad	16⅜	100 do	s3 62⅜
50 do	s10 16	100 do	b60 62¼
470 do	c 16	100 do	s60 62¼
50 Hud. Riv. R. R.	33	300 do	s60 62
50 do	32⅞	250 La Crosse & Mil. R. R.	4½
100 do	32¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Missouri St. 6s	89¾	50 Hudson Riv. R.	b30 32¼
4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	b60 94	500 Harlem R. R.	12⅝
1,000 B. C. Wat. Loan	101⅞	300 do	b60 12⅝
13,000 do	101¾	100 Gal. & Ch. R. R.	b60 71¾
2,000 L. C. & Mil. l. g. b.	27	1000 do	71¾
40 Cumberland Pref.	21	100 Harlem Pref.	29¾
100 do	21⅞	400 Reading R. R.	49¾
100 Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	61½	200 do	b60 49¾
750 do	61¾	100 do	s15 49¾
50 La C. & Mill. R. R.	b30 4½	250 do	s30 49¾
216 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	81¾	250 do	s30 49¾
300 do	s60 81¾	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	52
300 do	b60 81¾	50 do	b60 52
200 do	b60 81¾	50 do	51¾
100 do	s10 81¾	50 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	s30 50
500 do	81¾	100 do	50¼
136 Erie R. R.	15¾	200 do	50⅜

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000 Ch. & R. I. 7s	93¼	100 G. W. I. S of '58	67⅜
3,000 Water'n Cor. 6s	80	3,000 Chi. St. P. & Fon du Lac R. 8s	18
6,500 Wis. 12s	90⅜	60 shares Ocean Bk	95¼
5,000 Mil. City 7s	50	20 Merchants' Bank	113¾
6,000 Detroit & Mil. 7s	67½	10 Harmony F. I. Co.	83¼
4,000 Mem. City 6s	70	46 Etna Fire Ins. Co.	114
3,000 H. Co. (Ill.) 8 ₱c.	67½	40 Lenox Ins. Co.	100
3,000 C. P. & L. R. R. 7s	25	10 Eagle F. Ins. Co.	153
2,000 Pike Co. R. R. 10s	60	23 Knickerbocker S. C.	41
500 S. Mutual I. S. of '53	77	22 A. G. Co. ₱ share	$10¾
420 do '57	57⅜	40 Savan. Steam'p Co.	20
500 N. Y. M. I. S. of '58	37½	60 Ocean Bank	95
1,000 LaC. & M. L. G	26¾	15 Bk. of S. of N. Y.	101
2,000 M. & Henicon 7s	44	16 Am. Ex. Bank	105¾
4,000 M. C. 7 ₱ ct. bds.	45	10 Metropolitan Bank	109¾
1,000 C. of M. 6 ₱ c. bs	77	10 P. M. Steam'p Co.	103¾
3,000 Mis. 6 ₱ cent. bs	87½	50 LaC. & Mil. R. R.	4¾
330 Sun M. I. S. of '52	91¾		
1,000 do '53	77		

MONDAY, Nov. 15—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Nov. 13—the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper—present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Nov. 6:

Increase in Loans	$218 025
Decrease in Specie	293,078
Decrease in Circulation	211,513
Increase in Gross Deposits	41,913
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,215,428

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 14, 1857.	Nov. 13, 1858.	Nov. 6, 1858.
Capital	$63,519,000	$67,734,755	$67,731,755
Loans	95,239,247	127,027,518	126,809,493
Specie	19,451,966	26,039,277	26,337,355
Circulation	6,252,652	7,975,420	8,186,933
Gross Deposits	72 592,645	109,258,491	109,217,448
Exchanged	12,005,645	20,715,977	21,889,506
Undrawn	60,584,889	88,542,514	87,327,942
In Sub-Treasury	5,164,883	7,807,518	8,256,042

The present statement, without reference to $1,672,676 in California Gold contributed after the averages of the week were made up, is a satisfactory one for the Bank movement generally. The Loans and Specie vary but slightly from last week, while the further addition of $1,215,428 to the actual or undrawn Deposit line is significant of continued ease in Money. This gain is in the face of about $800,000 paid off in Gold to the Southern and Southwestern Banks during the week; thus demonstrating a rapid tendency to the accumulation of City balances toward the close of the year, nearly equal to the heavy maximum of last Summer. It is scarcely necessary, therefore, to speculate as to the cause of continued freedom in the supply of Money, or to question the probability of the same moderate rates, which now prevail, for some weeks, if not months, to come. The Exchanges for the Boston steamer were done to-day on London principally at 109 ₱ cent. A leading banking-house drew a considerable line at this figure in the forenoon. At the close, choice Bank bills ranged 109@109¼ ₱ cent.; merchant bills 108¾@109 ₱ cent. Francs were not so active as by the *Fulton*; the terms f.5.18¾@f.5.16¼ to the dollar. The Sub-Treasury received $115,438; paid $227,047, (including $43,000 on California account;) balance at the close $7,697,909.

The Stock Exchange showed the continued prevalence of the *Bear* account, until near the close of the afternoon dealings, when the result of the Bank averages, and the low points previously made on the Railway list, attracted some attention in the opposite direction, and prices improved about ½ ₱ cent. on the printed list, New-York Central from 81¾@82; Reading, 49¾@50¼; Rock Island to 62, and Galena to 72 ₱ cent. The additional decline since Saturday is equal to ¾ ₱ cent. on the Eastern, and 1½@2 ₱ cent. on the Western lines. The returns of the first week's November traffic on Rock Island $19,000, and on Galena $27,200, were employed to further depress these Stocks, and on the opening of the Second Board the offers to sell were quite free. Mr. TURNER, the old President of the Galena, who recently placed his resignation in the hands of his Board, because the Shareholders negatived the proposition for the Bridge expenditure, writes to an afternoon paper that the resulting balance of six months' traffic, from 1st August, will not exceed a 2 ₱ cent. dividend in February. Mr. T. appears to make the worst of the case, and adds, by way, we suppose, of reproof to his constituents who declined to carry out his purpose of bridging the Mississippi:

"Your correspondent truly says: 'The Galena road has no floating debt, and is in good repair, and no line at the West will sooner feel the effects of a revival of prosperity, which is so certain, ultimately, to occur.' If, I will add, the managers are permitted to conduct its affairs in a sound, practical manner; but much of its future prosperity will depend upon an enlightened and wise policy in relation to the connections yet to be secured to the Dixon and Fulton line, with the roads built, and to be built westwardly, in the State of Iowa."

The damage to the dividend value of the shares by short receipts this season, is made, by this writer, equal to 2 ₱ cent.; that is, instead of 4 ₱ cent. the stock will earn only 2 ₱ cent. for the six months. The market value from the same cause has declined 12@15 ₱ cent. The general Share list finally closed unsettled. Reading certificates continue scarce on the Street, and considerable differences are made on time options.

There was marked steadiness in the price of Panama Shares, and a further recovery in Pacific Mail, which was wanted at 104½ ₱ cent. The rumor, to-day, is that the new arrangement with Mr. VANDERBILT has been completed, leaving the way clear for the November dividend. It is said to terminate the present monthly subsidy of $56,000 (equal to $672,000 a year;) in lieu of which the Mail Company purchased the Pacific steamers *Sierra Nevada* and *Orizaba*, late the property of GARRISON & MORGAN, and by them transferred to VANDERBILT, and *Uncle Sam* and *Cortez*, also the property of VANDERBILT. The price for the former is fixed at $300,000; the latter not stated, two but supposed $200,000, the whole to be paid for in monthly installments, running through 18 or 20 months. Mr. VANDERBILT is to add a steam force to the United States Mail line, on the Atlantic side, to make up a weekly service for the California trade. The whole arrangement will of course be to the advantage of the Panama Road, and we suppose, when the exact particulars are made known, it will appear so to the Pacific Mail Company.

The State Stocks were again steady, and most of the Railway mortgages sold were at Saturday's prices. Illinois Centrals improved to 93 ₱ cent. The new Federal Loan was ¼ ₱ cent. lower, selling at 104½ ₱ cent., interest from 1st January next.

A Banking correspondent sends us the following copy of the resolution proposed to the Associated Banks, in general meeting last March, in regard to the Specie basis of 20 ₱ cent for the *undrawn* deposits—that is, the gross deposits as officially averaged and advertised, with the unofficial clearings or exchanges *deducted*. The resolution was moved as an amendment to the proposition to discontinue the allowance of interest on all deposits, which proposition, it will be recollected, fell through for want of general unanimity:

Resolved, That, *in furtherance of the end proposed by our agreement* [which agreement was not consummated] *to discontinue the payment of interest on deposits*, and in accordance with the recommendations of the report of the Committee on that subject, we also agree, each to keep on hand, at all times, an amount of coin equivalent to not less than *twenty per cent. of our* NET *deposits of every kind*, which shall be made to include certified checks and all other liabilities, (except circulating notes,) *deducting the daily exchanges received from the Clearing-house.*

The basis is good of itself even in the absence of entire unanimity in carrying out the main proposition to which the resolution was appended. We believe the wish is pretty general among the Banks to maintain it, practically. They have done and are now doing so. In the weekly aggregates of the Undrawn line which we invariably append to our official summary, the *per centage* since March is uniformly exceeded. It now stands at 29½ ₱ cent. To prevent individual injustice, such as our correspondent complains of in the analysis made up by an afternoon paper a few days since, we have concluded to publish in our summary both the Gross and Undrawn Deposits, side by side, substituting the latter for the column of circulation, which varies so slightly from week to week that the interest in the comparison is of no moment, and has no reference the (Bank-Note Circulation being secured at Albany,) to the Specie basis referred to. In doing this, unofficially, we must rely, of course, upon the schedules furnished from the Clearing-house.

The steamer's mail for Boston to-morrow closes for the New-Haven route by rail, at *one* o'clock, P. M. The steamboat route at *three* o'clock, had best not be relied upon in stormy weather.

Thursday next, Nov. 18, will be kept as a close legal holiday at Bank, on the occasion of public thanksgiving. Obligations falling due, in the usual course, on the 18th, must be provided for on Wednesday, 17th.

In their Money Circular, prepared for the Boston steamer, Messrs. MARIE & KANZ report:

"Of City and County Bonds, sales dull at steady prices. We note sales of St. Louis City Sixes, Chicago Sixes, Water Works, San Francisco Tens and Brooklyn Sixes, Water Works, all at previous quotations. Alleghany County Sixes have advanced 3 ₱ cent., under the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to which we refer below. And of Railroad Bonds, irregular but mostly at a decline; sales trifling. Erie 1st Mortgages, sales at 95½; 2d Mortgages, ¼ ₱ cent. decline; do., 1875, 1¼ higher; do., 1871, 1¼; do., 1862, ½; New-York Central Sevens, 1864, sales at 104¾; do. Sixes, ¼ ₱ cent. lower; Illinois Central Construction, 1¼ do.; Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1882, ½; Milwaukee and Mississippi 2d Mortgages, sales at 63, closing 64 bid; Michigan Southern 2d Mortgages, ¼ ₱ cent. lower; sales Galena and Chicago 1st Mortgages at 97, and 2d Mortgages at 92; Rock Island 1st Mortgages at 95 Terre Haute and Alton 2d Mortgages at 45; Northern Indiana 1st Mortgages at 85; Lake Erie and Wabash 1st Mortgages at 73½@73, and 2d Mortgages at 52@52½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 1st Mortgages at 81; Hannibal and St. Joseph at 65; La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant Bonds, ⅞ higher."

Messrs. DECOPPET & CO., in their Circular for the same opportunity, remark:

"There has been a moderate but sustained demand for City Bonds, and prices are firm. We note sales of Brooklyn 6s at 101¼@101⅞; St. Louis Municipal 6s at 86@86¼; Chicago Water Loan 6s at 85; Chicago Sewerage 7s at 98@98¼; San Francisco 10s at 87½; Pittsburg Railroad 6s at 51, and of Memphis guaranteed 6s and Louisville 6s at previous figures."

We are informed that the amount of first Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, purchased this year by the United States Trust Company Trustees of the Sinking Fund, was eighteen thousand dollars, all of which have been duly canceled.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago line earned in October $163,513. In the same month last year $160,900. The charges upon the business are $91,892, against $84,531 in October last season.

Annexed is a summary statement of the business of the Third-avenue Railroad for the past year:

Receipts from Passengers		$402 379 98
Receipts from other sources		6,054 92
Total		$408,634 90
Received from Loan	$20,000 00	
Received from Trustee sale	12,857 75	32,857 75
Total		$441.492 65
Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1857		24.282 03
Total		$465,774 68
From which there has been paid:		
For dirict expenses of transportation	$242.214 97	
Four dividends	93,600 00	
On account of real estate	78,604 62	
New cars and stages	5,175 51	
Taxes and assessments	4,144 84	
Bond interest	3,500 00	
Interest on bond and mortgages	1,436 00	
Interest on floating debt	1,639 73	431.315 67
Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1858		$34,459 01

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 7½ ₱ cent., payable Dec. 1.

The argument of counsel for Mr. KILBREATH, —charged with contempt, in interfering with a Receiver appointed by the Superior Court at Cincinnati, in the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company case,—was concluded on Friday last. Judge STORER said that he could not discharge Mr. KILBREATH until he examined all the questions that were involved in the case. The opinion of the Court would be delivered on Monday, Nov. 15.

Foreign Markets—By Vanderbilt.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The following is from the *Times* City Article, Nov. 3:

The quotation of Gold at Paris is about ⅛ ₱ mille discount, and the short exchange on London is 25 05 ₱ £1. Gold is therefore about 4-10ths ₱ cent. dearer in Paris than in London. The price of gold at Hamburg is 42½ ₱ mark and the short exchange on London is 13.5 ₱ £1; gold is therefore, about 1-10th dearer in Hamburg than in London. The present rate of exchange between New-York and London leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States. Increased heaviness in the continental exchanges, coupled with the remittances making to Turkey, China and elsewhere, have caused a further fall to-day (Tuesday) in the English funds. Consols opened at Saturday's quotation, 98⅛@98¾, and subsequently, for a short time, touched 97⅞. There was a partial recovery, and the last transactions were at 98@98⅜. The next account is fixed for Dec. 7, and the final price for that period was 98⅜@98⅝. In nearly all the departments of business speculation seems for the moment to be suspended. In the Stock Exchange the rate for loans on Government securities was 2 ₱ cent. In the discount market there is some increase of demand consequent on the approach of the month, and the recent withdrawals of specie. The supply, however, is abundant, at 2¼ ₱ cent. The closing quotations of the French 3 ₱ cents., to-day evening, were 72f. 90c. for money, and 73f. 15c. fo account, showing an improvement of ¼. In the foreign exchanges there was no alteration, out the rate for Paris was slightly lower. The amount of gold withdrawn from the Bank Tuesday, for exportation to the Continent, was £36,000. The *Teviot* was telegraphed at Malta, with the Australian mails, and gold valued at £169,506. The following gold ships had left for England since the last mail: *Donor Castle*, Aug. 28, £138,900; *Marco Polo*, Sept. 7, £187,524. Including the shipments by the *Agincourt* and *Lincolnshire*, the total amount of Australian gold on its way to England is upwards of £1,400,000, of which about half is due or over-due, or due within a few days. The rate of exchange, by the telegram from Bombay, shows an adverse movement of 1¾ ₱ cent., the quotation being 2s. 5-6d.

The *Palmyra*, from Sydney, had arrived at Plymouth, but no specie on freight, Monday being the day for the half-yearly balance at the Bank of England, the transfer offices were closed. A holiday had been kept at the Stock Exchange. The quotations of exchange from the Continent continue to show heaviness, and there had been a further withdrawal of bar gold from the Bank of England to the extent of £76,000. The 150,000 sovereigns to be sent to Constantinople by the steamer from Liverpool on Wednesday, have been taken from the Liverpool branch of the Bank of England. The arrivals of specie announced Monday is—from the West Indies, £270,427, and £11,000 ex *Canada*. The *Aeon* is telegraphed at Lisbon, with the Brazilian mail and £65,000. The demand for bar silver and dollars for shipment to the East, principally China, still continues, and it is believed the amount to be taken out by the overland mail of the 4th inst. will, probably, exceed £200,000. The price or Bar Silver for this mail has advanced to 61¾d., and of Dollars to 60¾d. @60¾ d. The Specie arrivals from Mexico, during the ten months of the present year, show a falling off of £1,100,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1857. The range of Consols during October has been unusually limited, the difference between the highest and lowest prices being only ¾ ₱ cent. In Railway shares the average rise in September was equal to 5 ₱ cent., and of this about 2 ₱ cent. has now been lost. During the month the Bank of France returns have shown a falling off of £1,170,000 in the stock of Specie; but at the Bank of England the reduction, as compared with the total had on the 1st inst., has been only about £160,000; compared, however, with the highest point subsequently touched, it has been £400,000. Tea Trade, Nov. 1—The deliveries in London during the week were 884,738 lbs.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, NOV. 1 AND 2.

The market is again dull. COTTON is freely offered at irregular prices, which have gone down ⅛ below (one-eighth) Friday's rates; sales 13,000 bales, 3,000 on speculation and export.

LONDON CORN MARKET, NOV. 1.

In the market, this morning, there was a further decline of between 1s.@2s.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET, NOV. 2.

Business, to-day, was only moderate, and buyers had to pay fully late rates for the best WHEAT and FLOUR. Selected brands of FLOUR from New Orleans sold as high as 28s.@28s ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs. The inferior grades of both articles were quite unchargeable. There was a decline of 1s. ₱ qr. on INDIAN CORN and BEANS, 1d. ₱ bushel on OATS, and 6d. ₱ load on OATMEAL.

A London paper of the 3d reports:

"There were limited arrivals of all grain from our own coast this morning, but fair imports of foreign Wheat and Barley, with a good collection of Oats, and a few parcels of French Flour. Good to English Wheat sold steadily at the full prices of Monday. There was a moderate demand for foreign, without any quotable change in the value of useful descriptions. The top price of town-made Flour is now 40s. per sack, and other sorts are affected by this 3s. per sack reduction, but only about is per sack lower on good country marks. Choice malting Barley was quite as dear, and in good request. Medium were difficult of sale. Grinding samples supported prices. Malt realized former rates; fine old Ware, 72s.@74s.; new, 70s. Beans and Peas were without variation in price. Oats commanded Monday's currency, with a fair extent of business transacted in fine sorts. Linseed was dull and rather cheaper."

American Railways, Nov. 3.	Closing Prices.		Bus. done.
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875	80 to 82		
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	80 to 82		
Do. Freeland 7 ₱ ct., '90	80 to 82		
Do., $100 shares, $40 pd.	16 to 24	dis. 23½ 4 5	
Michigan Cen. 8 ₱ ct., 1860	.. ..		
Do., do. do., 1869	84 to 86		
Do., (sinking fund) 1882	85 to 87		
Do., $100 shares	50 to 55		
M. N. & S. I. 7 ₱ ct s. f. '85	62 to 65	xc.	
Do., $100 shares	20 to 25		
N. Y. Cen. 6 ₱ ct. s. f., '83	91 to 93		
Do., do., 7 ₱ ct. con. '64	94 to 96		
Do., do., $100 shares	75 to 77		17
N. Y. E. 7 ₱ ct. 3d m., '83	69 to 71		
Do., do., sinking fund '75	.. ..		
Do., do., bonds. con., '62	.. ..		
Do., do., $100 shares	14 to 16		
Pa. c., Bs. 6 ₱ ct. 1st m. c.	90 to 92		
Do., do., 2d mort. ster	89 to 90		

VIENNA, Nov. 3.

"The National Bank of Austria has resumed payments in silver according to the new currency, 105fl. new (*Wahrung*) for 100 fl. old (*Conv. Muenze.*)

Five ₱ cent Metalliques closed yesterday	88,20
National Loan	86 90
Exchange on London	10.25

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Nov. 13.	LOANS. Nov. 6.	SPECIE. Nov. 13.	SPECIE. Nov. 6.
Artisans' Bank	$981,175	$963 858	$89,823	$145,678
Am. Exchange Bk	8,139,402	8,258,636	1,430,195	1,538,621
Atlantic Bank	562,627	569,319	58,152	69,518
Bk. of America	5,991,458	6,132,057	2 642,639	2,284,825
Bk. of Commerce	12,938,611	12 707,539	4,556,931	2,731,297
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,133,536	1,091,876	137,8 6	211,965
Bk. of New-York	4,519,015	4,475,575	927,013	991,074
Bk. of N. America	1,616,102	1,615,085	248,521	281,544
Bk. of Republic	3,851,171	3,672,721	1,031,690	1,350,217
Bk. St. New-York	3 512,015	3,447,411	1,400,848	1,227,395
Broadway Bank	2,543,425	2,545,797	401,402	396,035
Bull's Head Bank	329 368	359,204	41,597	31,105
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,606,543	1,601,686	274,262	198,513
Chatham Bank	541 923	524,261	127,936	117,318
Chemical Bank	2,092,312	2,116,840	869,924	765,893
Citizens' Bank	757,424	778,